11/23/87 58545-4

Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

September 1987

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in West Virginia increased 3,200 to a mid-September 1987 level of 656,900. The recall of nonteaching personnel as county school systems resumed full-time operation was chiefly responsible for this advance. Employment now exceeds its September 1986 level by 3,600.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment expanded 4,900 to 604,300 in September due primarily to the resumption of full operations in county school systems. Manufacturing gained 200 in September with employment moving to 87,200. Durable goods rose 200 led by stone, clay, and glass with an advance of 200. Fabricated metals added 100 while lumber and furniture declined by 100. Other industries in this category remained unchanged. Employment in nondurable goods held steady at 38,300, with increases of 100 each in apparel and other nondurable goods being offset by decreases of 100 in both printing and publishing and chemicals. Employment in the nonmanufacturing group moved up 4,700 to 517,100 due to the resumption of full-time operations in the county school systems. Mining employment experienced a modest gain of 100 during the month. Construction activity slowed in September with a resulting decline of 1,300 employees. A decline in construction activity is quite unusual for September. This probably reflects the fiscal crunch in the public sector combined with the increase in interest rates during the past few months. Transportation and public utilities employment improved 200 with upward movements of 200 in transportation and 100 in communication, while electric, gas and sanitary services lost 100. Total employment in trade remained unchanged. Wholesale trade decreased 400 while retail trade, led by increases of 300 in food stores and eating and drinking places and 200 in miscellaneous retail, improved 400. Finance, insurance and real estate employment was unchanged in September. Educational services led the rise in employment in services as private schools put on 800 more for the fall term. In addition, social services gained 500. Health services lost 500 (about one-half of this amount due to a contract dispute) while amusements and hotels declined 100 each, seasonally. Government advanced 5,000 over the month as state colleges and universities added 1,400 and county school systems recalled 4,500. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment now leads September 1986 by 2,600 due primarily to job gains in trade and services.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The volume of unemployment dropped 3,000 during the month to an estimated 46,100 at mid-September 1987. This figure represents 6.6 percent of the state's labor force compared to 7.0 percent in August.

Summary

Total employment inceased by 3,200. Total unemployment decreased by 3,000. The unemployment rate decreased from 7.0 to 6.6 percent. Notable industry changes between August and September 1987 were:

Bituminous Mining	(+100)	Wholesale Trade	(- 400)	Retail Trade	(+ 400)
Manufacturing	(+200)	Social Services	(+ 500)	Health Services	(- 500)
Transportation & Public Utilities	(+200)	Construction	(-1,300)	State Government	(+5,000)
		Education	(+ 800)		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sep. 1987	Aug.** 1987	Sep. 1986	Net Change to Sep. 1987 from: Aug. 1987	Sep. 1986
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	703.0	702.8	710.9	0.2	-7.9
Total Employment	656.9	653.7	653.3	3.2	3.6
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	59.9	61.4	58.7	-1.5	1.2
Total Unemployment	46.1	49.1	57.6	-3.0	-11.5
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.0	8.1	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	740.7	739.2	735.2	1.5	5.5
Total Employment	673.3	671.9	660.2	1.4	13.1
Total Unemployment	67.4	67.3	75.0	0.1	-7.6
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.1	10.2	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	604.3	599.4	601.7	4.9	2.6
Manufacturing	87.2	87.0	87.6	0.2	-0.4
Durable Goods	48.9	48.7	49.6	0.2	-0.7
Lumber & Furniture	6.8	6.9	6.6	-0.1	0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass	9.4	9.2	10.1	0.2	-0.7
Primary Metals	13.1	13.1	13.4	0.0	-0.3
Fabricated Metals	7.5	7.4	7.6	0.1	-0.1
Machinery, except Electrical	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	0.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-0.1
Other Durable Goods 1/	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	38.3	38.3	38.0	0.0	0.3
Food	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-0.1
Apparel	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.5	4.6	4.6	-0.1	-0.1
Chemicals	19.2	19.3	18.5	-0.1	0.7
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.7	6.6	6.7	0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	517.1	512.4	514.1	4.7	3.0
Mining	36.8	36.7	38.5	0.1	-1.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	31.3	31.2	32.9	0.1	-1.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.5	4.6	-0.1	-0.2
Contract Construction	25.9	27.2	25.8	-1.3	0.1
Building Construction	5.6	6.2	6.9	-0.6	-1.3
Heavy Construction	8.1	8.9	8.0	-0.8	0.1
Special Trade Contractors	12.2	12.1	10.9	0.1	1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.5	36.3	37.2	0.2	-0.7
Transportation	16.3	16.1	17.1	0.2	-0.8
Communication	7.7	7.6	7.6	0.1	0.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.5	12.6	12.5	-0.1	0.0

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sep. 1987	Aug.** 1987	Sep. 1986	Net Change to Sep. 1987 from: Aug. 1987	Sep. 1986
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	141.5	141.5	139.0	0.0	2.5
Wholesale	28.9	29.3	29.4	-0.4	-0.5
Retail	112.6	112.2	109.6	0.4	3.0
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.0	5.2	4.7	-0.2	0.3
General Merchandise Stores	17.3	17.5	17.9	-0.2	-0.6
Food Stores	21.3	21.0	20.8	0.3	0.5
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	15.1	15.0	14.6	0.1	0.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.2	5.3	4.8	-0.1	0.4
Eating & Drinking Places	32.6	32.3	31.4	0.3	1.2
Miscellaneous Retail	10.9	10.7	10.3	0.2	0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.5	24.5	24.0	0.0	0.5
Banking	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	0.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	0.2
Services	127.2	126.5	122.1	0.7	5.1
Hotels	8.4	8.5	8.1	-0.1	0.3
Personal Services	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	-0.1
Business & Repair Services	20.3	20.2	18.2	0.1	2.1
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	6.0	6.1	5.3	-0.1	0.7
Health Services	46.9	47.4	45.0	-0.5	1.9
Educational Services	4.5	3.7	4.7	0.8	-0.2
Social Services	6.2	5.7	6.3	0.5	-0.1
Government	124.7	119.7	127.5	5.0	-2.8
Federal	16.0	15.9	15.4	0.1	0.6
Hospitals	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.3	5.2	5.1	0.1	0.2
All Others	7.9	7.9	7.5	0.0	0.4
State	36.9	35.8	38.7	1.1	-1.8
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Education	13.8	12.4	15.6	1.4	-1.8
All Others	19.7	20.0	19.7	-0.3	0.0
Local	71.8	68.0	73.4	3.8	-1.6
Hospitals	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.2
Education	46.3	41.8	47.7	4.5	-1.4
All Others	19.7	20.4	20.1	-0.7	-0.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.3	0.0	0.9	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

September 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$438.10	$429.05	$414.16	39.9	40.4	39.9	$10.98	$10.62	$10.38
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	425.22	419.63	399.78	38.0	39.7	40.3	11.19	10.57	9.92
Primary Metals Industries	556.61	543.35	556.92	41.6	40.7	40.8	13.38	13.35	13.65
Fabricated Metals Products	382.34	413.77	412.94	35.8	38.1	38.2	10.68	10.86	10.81
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	442.97	443.91	399.19	36.7	40.1	38.2	12.07	11.07	10.45
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	505.44	530.44	475.96	43.2	41.8	45.2	11.07	12.69	10.53
Chemicals & Allied Products	675.86	626.55	621.22	44.7	43.3	43.2	15.12	14.47	14.38
Bituminous Coal Mining	684.91	692.30	639.58	42.2	43.0	40.2	16.23	16.10	15.91
Contract Construction	504.68	544.46	533.31	36.1	39.8	41.6	13.98	13.68	12.82

*Revised.

This series includes 64,300 manufacturing, 25,800 bituminous coal mining, and 22,600 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The West Virginia economic indicators, after a spectacular showing in August, were mixed in September with seven favorable, eight unfavorable and one unchanged. Both power sales and coal production were up, whether adjusted or unadjusted; but hours in both coal and manufacturing were down and the unemployment and claims indicators were mixed. Nothing much here to indicate economic direction, one way or the other. Over the year, though, the indicators look better, with 14 favorable and two unchanged. West Virginia auto sales improved in September with 8,507 units sold, up from 7,145 in August. However, year-to-date sales of 69,118 cars and light trucks are down 10 percent from the same period in 1986. The West Virginia help wanted index had a bad month, with advertising down 26 percent from August and 36 percent below September 1986.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

Unemployment declined in 44 counties and employment advanced in 29 counties. There were 11 counties with unemployment rates in double digits; three less than in August.

In September there were 19 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits, compared to 16 counties in August. There were 18 such counties in September 1986. These 19 counties accounted for 68 percent of employment in West Virginia. The counties are: Berkeley, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wood.

There were 11 counties with unemployment rates in double digits. Five of these are located in the southern coal fields. McDowell County continued to have the highest unemployment rate at 24.3 percent. Four counties are in the west central part of the state, while the other two are in the north central part. Jefferson County, located in the eastern panhandle had the lowest rate of unemployment at 2.0 percent. Counties in the northern panhandle also exhibited low rates of unemployment ranging from 3.9 percent to 5.7 percent.

Government employment increased in all counties due to the resumption of the fall school term.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Sept. 1987	August 1987	Sept. 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing				
Unadjusted	39.9	40.4	39.9	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	40.0	40.6	40.0	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$438.10	$429.05	$414.16	Favorable
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	42.2	43.0	40.2	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$684.91	$692.30	$639.58	Unfavorable
Telephone Toll Messages (1984 = 100)	102.8	106.4	97.2	Unfavorable
Commercial & Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)				
Unadjusted	1,013	1,000	963	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,010	994	965	Favorable
Insured Unemployment Rate				
Unadjusted	2.6%	2.8%	3.4%	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	3.5%	3.5%	4.6%	N/C
Coal Production (000 Tons)				
Unadjusted	12,257	11,997	11,068	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	11,762	11,297	10,621	Favorable
Interstate Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	691	602	714	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	879	638	908	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	1,183	1,210	1,537	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,646	1,353	2,139	Unfavorable
Gasoline & Motor Carrier Road Tax Receipts ($000), Unadjusted	(NA)	$16,152	$3,119	(NA)

(NA) Not Available.

SELECT NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Sept. 1987	August 1987	Sept. 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100), Not Seasonally Adjusted	344.4	342.7	330.2	Unfavorable
Producer Price Index (1967 = 100), Finished Goods, Seasonally Adjusted	298.3	297.4	289.1	Favorable
Prime Interest Rate Percent, Per Annum, Unadjusted	9.25%	8.75%	7.50%	Unfavorable
Industrial Production (1967 = 100), Seasonally Adjusted	131.2	131.0	124.5	Favorable
Retail Sales (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$128.8	$129.3	$129.1	Unfavorable
Personal Income (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$3,784	$3,758	$3,568	Favorable
Housing Starts (000), Seasonally Adjusted	1,669	1,598	1,689	Favorable
Automobile Sales (000), Unadjusted	(NA)	962	1,216	(NA)

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined by 100 during September 1987. Component industries were mixed, with employment gains noted in local government (200), transportation and public utilities (200) and bituminous coal mining (100). Total trade fell by 300, while manufacturing was unchanged. Comparison with year-ago September 1986 indicates no overall change. Total manufacturing fell by 900, while nonmanufacturing advanced by 900.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell by 500 during the month. The MSA unemployment rate also declined to 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment remained unchanged during September 1987, holding at 101,700. Manufacturing employment rose by 300, while nonmanufacturing employment fell by 300. The only significant drop was the decline of 200 in contract construction.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment decreased by 500 during the period to the 5,900 level. The current figure is 1,000 fewer than in September 1986.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined by 200 during September 1987. Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors fell by 100. Contract construction experienced the only notable monthly change (-200). Comparison with year-ago September 1986 indicates an overall increase of 1,000. However, much of this gain merely reflected the return to work of approximately 400 workers engaged in labor-management disputes (metals manufacturing and local government) during September 1986. Manufacturing still made a significant real gain of 600.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell by 500 during September 1987. The unemployment rate also declined to 4.8 percent of the civilian labor force.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: An unusual sort of economic recovery continued during the third quarter of 1987. Both nonagricultural and total employment fell slightly in September. Year-ago comparisons looked much more favorable with nearly a 2 percent nonfarm employment gain and a 1.6 percent total employment increase. Growth in trade and a rebound in nondurable goods production accounted for most of the 1,100 annual nonagricultural improvement. It should be noted however, that a portion of this annual growth resulted from the return to work of persons (600) engaged in a labor-management dispute in the durable goods sector.

UNEMPLOYMENT: A look at the unemployment side of the labor force equation brought further evidence of a recovery. The unemployment rate has currently dropped to 4.8 percent, with total unemployment down 300 over the month and 1,300 since September 1986. While the labor force slipped 500 in the last month, it nearly stabilized over the year with only a minor loss (200). The economic change for the better is pronounced in spite of some rather erratic numbers.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1987 from:			
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987 Number	Aug. 1987 Percent	Sept. 1986 Number	Sept. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	112,200	112,800	110,900	-600	-0.5	1300	1.2
Employment	105,600	105,800	103,800	-200	-0.2	1800	1.7
Unemployment	6,600	7,100	7,100	-500	-7.0	-500	-7.0
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	6.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	118,030	118,553	114,415	-523	-0.4	3615	3.2
Total Employment	108,365	108,872	105,135	-507	-0.5	3230	3.1
Total Unemployment	9,665	9,681	9,280	-16	-0.2	385	4.1
Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.2	8.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	107,800	107,900	107,800	-100	-0.1	0	0.0
Manufacturing	11,500	11,500	12,400	0	0.0	-900	-7.3
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	2,200	0	0.0	-600	-27.3
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,900	10,200	0	0.0	-300	-2.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,500	8,500	8,900	0	0.0	-400	-4.5
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	100	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	96,300	96,400	95,400	-100	-0.1	900	0.9
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	0.0	200	9.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,700	1,600	1,500	100	6.3	200	13.3
Contract Construction	5,000	5,200	5,100	-200	-3.8	-100	-2.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,600	8,400	8,300	200	2.4	300	3.6
Trade	28,500	28,800	28,100	-300	-1.0	400	1.4
Wholesale	7,200	7,300	7,100	-100	-1.4	100	1.4
Retail	21,300	21,500	21,000	-200	-0.9	300	1.4
General Merchandise Stores	3,700	3,800	3,700	-100	-2.6	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health	9,600	9,700	9,400	-100	-1.0	200	2.1
Government	20,900	20,700	20,800	200	1.0	100	0.5
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	0.0	100	5.9
State	10,300	10,300	10,200	0	0.0	100	1.0
Local	8,800	8,600	8,900	200	2.3	-100	-1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$574.86	$558.36	$536.76	42.3	42.3	42.0	$13.59	$13.20	$12.78
Nondurable Goods	609.31	588.50	568.71	43.0	42.8	42.6	14.17	13.75	13.35
Chemicals	667.28	641.33	618.14	43.9	43.1	43.5	15.20	14.88	14.21

*Revised.

This series includes 5,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1987 from:			
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987 Number	Aug. 1987 Percent	Sept. 1986 Number	Sept. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	116,800	117,500	116,400	-700	-0.6	400	0.3
Employment	110,900	111,000	109,500	-100	-0.1	1400	1.3
Unemployment	5,900	6,400	6,900	-500	-7.8	-1000	-14.5
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.5	5.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	124,084	125,886	124,895	-1802	-1.4	-811	-0.6
Total Employment	113,638	114,086	112,642	-448	-0.4	996	0.9
Total Unemployment	10,446	11,800	12,253	-1354	-11.5	-1807	-14.7
Unemployment Rate	8.4	9.4	9.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	101,700	101,700	101,200	0	0.0	500	0.5
Manufacturing	19,600	19,300	19,900	300	1.6	-300	-1.5
Durable Goods	11,800	11,600	12,100	200	1.7	-300	-2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	5.0	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,200	7,100	7,000	100	1.4	200	2.9
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,600	1,600	2,100	0	0.0	-500	-23.8
Other Durable Goods 1/	900	900	900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,800	7,700	7,800	100	1.3	0	0.0
Apparel	1,800	1,700	1,800	100	5.9	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	82,100	82,400	81,300	-300	-0.4	800	1.0
Mining	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	0.0	-100	-9.1
Contract Construction	4,000	4,200	3,900	-200	-4.8	100	2.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,300	7,300	7,500	0	0.0	-200	-2.7
Trade	26,200	26,200	26,000	0	0.0	200	0.8
Wholesale	5,300	5,400	5,400	-100	-1.9	-100	-1.9
Retail	20,900	20,800	20,600	100	0.5	300	1.5
General Merchandise Stores	3,700	3,700	3,400	0	0.0	300	8.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	-2.3	0	0.0
Services	20,600	20,600	20,200	0	0.0	400	2.0
Health	7,100	7,100	7,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Government	18,700	18,700	18,300	0	0.0	400	2.2
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	0.0	100	3.7
State	4,100	4,200	4,200	-100	-2.4	-100	-2.4
Local	11,800	11,700	11,400	100	0.9	400	3.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	100	100	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analysing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$495.14	$476.35	$453.92	38.0	39.4	38.5	$13.03	$12.09	$11.79
Durable Goods	558.06	525.92	500.98	39.3	40.3	39.2	14.20	13.05	12.78
Stone, Clay & Glass	460.08	479.36	456.04	35.5	42.8	42.7	12.96	11.20	10.68
Primary & Fabricated Metals	655.25	601.10	554.58	40.8	40.1	38.3	16.06	14.99	14.48
Machinery	405.07	382.98	452.37	38.8	39.0	39.2	10.44	9.82	11.54
Nondurable Goods	431.97	387.34	368.39	35.7	37.9	37.4	12.10	10.22	9.85

*Revised.

This series includes 13,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1987 from:			
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987 Number	Aug. 1987 Percent	Sept. 1986 Number	Sept. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,200	67,900	66,900	-700	-1.0	300	0.4
Employment	64,000	64,500	62,700	-500	-0.8	1300	2.1
Unemployment	3,200	3,500	4,300	-300	-8.6	-1100	-25.6
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.1	6.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	70,689	72,250	70,733	-1561	-2.2	-44	-0.1
Total Employment	65,675	66,622	63,859	-947	-1.4	1816	2.8
Total Unemployment	5,014	5,628	6,874	-614	-10.9	-1860	-27.1
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.8	9.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	59,300	59,500	58,300	-200	-0.3	1000	1.7
Manufacturing	14,600	14,700	13,800	-100	-0.7	800	5.8
Durable Goods	7,000	7,000	6,400	0	0.0	600	9.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,900	2,900	2,500	0	0.0	400	16.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,400	2,400	2,200	0	0.0	200	9.1
Nondurable Goods	7,600	7,700	7,400	-100	-1.3	200	2.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,500	5,600	5,400	-100	-1.8	100	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0	100	5.0
Nonmanufacturing	44,700	44,800	44,500	-100	-0.2	200	0.4
Mining	700	700	800	0	0.0	-100	-12.5
Contract Construction	2,900	3,100	3,000	-200	-6.5	-100	-3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	14,500	14,500	14,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wholesale	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	0.0	-100	-3.7
Retail	11,900	11,900	11,800	0	0.0	100	0.8
General Merchandise Stores	2,100	2,200	2,100	-100	-4.5	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	13,200	13,200	12,800	0	0.0	400	3.1
Health	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	0.0	100	2.5
Government	9,200	9,100	9,200	100	1.1	0	0.0
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0.0	100	6.3
State	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	6,500	6,400	6,600	100	1.6	-100	-1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	430	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$509.22	$481.03	$523.28	41.4	40.8	42.7	$12.30	$11.79	$12.40
Durable Goods	382.03	392.06	460.10	37.9	38.4	41.6	10.08	10.21	11.06
Stone, Clay, & Glass	425.60	414.23	522.22	41.2	40.1	42.7	10.33	10.33	12.23
Primary & Fabricated Metals	400.14	425.97	468.63	35.1	37.3	41.0	11.40	11.42	11.43
Nondurable Goods	661.74	630.04	596.74	45.7	47.3	42.9	14.48	13.32	13.91

*Revised.

This series includes 10,200 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1987 from:			
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987 Number	Aug. 1987 Percent	Sept. 1986 Number	Sept. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,400	66,900	66,600	-500	-0.7	-200	-0.3
Employment	63,200	63,400	62,200	-200	-0.3	1000	1.6
Unemployment	3,200	3,500	4,500	-300	-8.6	-1300	-28.9
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.2	6.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	69,907	71,293	70,712	-1386	-1.9	-805	-1.1
Total Employment	64,889	65,582	63,350	-693	-1.1	1539	2.4
Total Unemployment	5,018	5,711	7,362	-693	-12.1	-2344	-31.8
Unemployment Rate	7.2	8.0	10.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	57,600	57,700	56,500	-100	-0.2	1100	1.9
Manufacturing	7,200	7,200	6,300	0	0.0	900	14.3
Durable Goods	3,300	3,200	3,100	100	3.1	200	6.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	0.0	200	13.3
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	8.3	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	300	300	300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3,900	4,000	3,200	-100	-2.5	700	21.9
Nonmanufacturing	50,400	50,500	50,200	-100	-0.2	200	0.4
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	1,900	2,000	1,800	-100	-5.0	100	5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	0.0	100	3.3
Trade	16,000	16,100	15,500	-100	-0.6	500	3.2
Wholesale	3,000	3,100	2,700	-100	-3.2	300	11.1
Retail	13,000	13,000	12,800	0	0.0	200	1.6
General Merchandise Stores	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	15,300	15,300	15,700	0	0.0	-400	-2.5
Health Services	6,800	6,900	7,200	-100	-1.4	-400	-5.6
Government	9,100	9,000	9,200	100	1.1	-100	-1.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,700	1,600	1,800	100	6.3	-100	-5.6
Local	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	600	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug.* 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$478.40	$475.94	$460.20	39.8	40.3	41.2	$12.02	$11.81	$11.17
Durable Goods	386.61	405.41	409.12	38.7	41.2	41.2	9.99	9.84	9.93
Machinery	459.80	497.04	435.53	41.8	44.9	41.4	11.00	11.07	10.52
Nondurable Goods	556.51	532.07	508.82	40.8	39.5	41.1	13.64	13.47	12.38

*Revised.

This series includes 4,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

September 1987

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	79,048	41,915	17,767	4,871	3,403	14,262	4.4	8.6
Professional, Technical & Managerial	5,619	3,297	426	311	233	170	13.2	10.6
Clerical & Sales	13,506	7,276	3,128	1,191	745	2,058	4.3	6.1
Services	6,813	3,498	2,705	1,064	680	1,959	2.5	3.3
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	270	134	42	15	14	32	6.4	8.9
Processing	1,267	810	609	320	254	514	2.1	2.5
Machine Trades	4,302	2,687	353	192	152	216	12.2	14.0
Benchwork	1,781	1,104	365	471	434	241	4.9	2.3
Structural Work	10,682	6,354	734	413	289	439	14.6	15.4
Miscellaneous	12,549	6,855	9,405	894	602	8,633	1.3	7.7
Transportation	3,317	2,020	300	156	103	148	11.1	12.9
Packaging & Materials Handling	5,439	2,438	9,023	680	451	8,466	0.6	3.6
Other 4/	3,793	2,397	82	58	48	19	46.3	41.3
Entry Total 5/	22,259	9,900	0	0	0	0	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987. Program Year 1987 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

September 1987

State UI Program Activity	September 1987	August 1987	September 1986	Percent Change to Sept. 1987 from: Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Initial Claims 1/	5,085	5,324	6,609	-4.5	-23.1
Total Continued Weeks	64,320	65,190	83,780	-1.3	-23.2
Total Benefits Paid	$7,921,265	$8,068,727	$10,425,112	-1.8	-24.0
Total Weeks Compensated	56,506	57,679	71,820	-2.0	-21.3
Average Weekly Payment	$140.18	$139.89	$145.16	0.2	(3.4)
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	2.6	2.8	3.4	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$51,694,894	$58,520,160	($1,732,412)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,120	3,620	500	12.2
Berkeley	23,930	23,110	820	3.4
Boone	8,940	7,960	980	10.9
Braxton	5,090	4,660	430	8.5
Brooke	10,290	9,890	410	3.9
Cabell*	41,260	38,970	2,290	5.5
Calhoun	2,690	2,380	320	11.7
Clay	2,730	2,390	340	12.6
Doddridge*	2,370	2,260	110	4.7
Fayette	16,140	14,900	1,240	7.7
Gilmer	2,950	2,550	400	13.5
Grant	3,260	2,980	290	8.8
Greenbrier*	13,880	13,160	720	5.2
Hampshire	6,730	6,390	350	5.1
Hancock	13,870	13,300	560	4.1
Hardy	5,070	4,920	150	2.9
Harrison*	27,940	26,360	1,580	5.7
Jackson	8,520	7,800	710	8.4
Jefferson	16,420	16,100	320	2.0
Kanawha*	96,460	91,040	5,430	5.6
Lewis	7,110	6,490	620	8.8
Lincoln	7,070	6,340	730	10.3
Logan	12,990	11,560	1,430	11.0
McDowell	8,730	6,960	1,770	20.2
Marion	21,400	19,280	2,120	9.9
Marshall*	13,740	12,970	780	5.7
Mason	8,120	7,340	780	9.7
Mercer	25,580	23,970	1,610	6.3
Mineral	11,220	10,630	600	5.3
Mingo	9,660	8,770	890	9.2
Monongalia*	36,220	35,020	1,200	3.3
Monroe*	4,280	4,050	230	5.3
Morgan	4,730	4,430	300	6.2
Nicholas*	8,510	7,840	670	7.9
Ohio*	23,310	22,260	1,060	4.5
Pendleton	4,010	3,890	120	3.0
Pleasants	2,490	2,280	210	8.2
Pocahontas	3,880	3,640	240	6.2
Preston*	11,450	10,910	540	4.7
Putnam*	15,730	14,570	1,160	7.3
Raleigh	27,580	25,260	2,320	8.4
Randolph	10,420	9,660	760	7.3
Ritchie	4,850	4,560	290	5.9
Roane	5,550	4,910	650	11.6
Summers	4,550	4,220	330	7.2
Taylor*	5,610	5,270	340	6.0
Tucker	3,640	3,280	360	10.0
Tyler*	4,360	4,140	220	5.0
Upshur	7,730	7,010	730	9.4
Wayne*	14,460	13,560	910	6.3
Webster*	2,840	2,610	230	8.1
Wetzel*	8,620	8,080	540	6.2
Wirt	2,430	2,260	170	7.2
Wood*	39,730	37,650	2,080	5.2
Wyoming	7,730	6,490	1,240	16.0

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

September 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	119,884	113,027	6,857	5.7
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,861	112,772	7,089	5.9
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	703,000	656,900	46,100	6.6
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,200	105,600	6,600	5.9
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	116,800	110,900	5,900	5.0
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	67,200	64,000	3,200	4.8
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,400	63,200	3,200	4.8
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	35,920	33,890	2,030	5.6
CAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,350	10,450	900	7.9
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,670	45,930	1,750	3.7
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	12,980	12,230	750	5.8
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,160	17,220	950	5.2

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
September 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,448	3,710	738	16.6
Berkeley	24,920	23,712	1,208	4.8
Boone	9,603	8,169	1,434	14.9
Braxton	5,416	4,781	635	11.7
Brooke	10,740	10,144	596	5.5
Cabell*	43,344	39,984	3,360	7.8
Calhoun	2,900	2,437	463	16.0
Clay	2,956	2,452	504	17.1
Doddridge*	2,479	2,314	165	6.7
Fayette	17,109	15,285	1,824	10.7
Gilmer	3,199	2,616	583	18.2
Grant	3,475	3,055	420	12.1
Greenbrier*	14,562	13,505	1,057	7.3
Hampshire	7,060	6,554	506	7.2
Hancock	14,480	13,651	829	5.7
Hardy	5,269	5,052	217	4.1
Harrison*	29,371	27,052	2,319	7.9
Jackson	9,053	8,008	1,045	11.5
Jefferson	16,989	16,517	472	2.8
Kanawha*	101,381	93,412	7,969	7.9
Lewis	7,572	6,655	917	12.1
Lincoln	7,571	6,505	1,066	14.1
Logan	13,963	11,865	2,098	15.0
McDowell	9,739	7,145	2,594	26.6
Marion	22,900	19,782	3,118	13.6
Marshall*	14,444	13,304	1,140	7.9
Mason	8,683	7,531	1,152	13.3
Mercer	26,963	24,597	2,366	8.8
Mineral	10,729	10,169	560	5.2
Mingo	10,302	8,997	1,305	12.7
Monongalia*	37,697	35,929	1,768	4.7
Monroe*	4,490	4,160	330	7.3
Morgan	4,980	4,546	434	8.7
Nicholas*	9,028	8,046	982	10.9
Ohio*	24,387	22,836	1,551	6.4
Pendleton	4,170	3,992	178	4.3
Pleasants	2,644	2,344	300	11.3
Pocahontas	4,085	3,733	352	8.6
Preston*	11,992	11,197	795	6.6
Putnam*	16,649	14,953	1,696	10.2
Raleigh	29,322	25,919	3,403	11.6
Randolph	11,028	9,910	1,118	10.1
Ritchie	5,099	4,681	418	8.2
Roane	5,984	5,036	948	15.8
Summers	4,810	4,329	481	10.0
Taylor*	5,904	5,407	497	8.4
Tucker	3,896	3,361	535	13.7
Tyler*	4,572	4,251	321	7.0
Upshur	8,258	7,190	1,068	12.9
Wayne*	15,243	13,911	1,332	8.7
Webster*	3,018	2,682	336	11.1
Wetzel*	9,080	8,294	786	8.7
Wirt	2,570	2,315	255	9.9
Wood*	41,690	38,635	3,055	7.3
Wyoming	8,474	6,661	1,813	21.4

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

September 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	119,884	113,027	6,857	5.7
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,861	112,772	7,089	5.9
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	740,690	673,279	67,411	9.1
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	118,030	108,365	9,665	8.2
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	124,084	113,638	10,446	8.4
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	70,689	65,675	5,014	7.1
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	69,907	64,889	5,018	7.2
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	37,754	34,773	2,981	7.9
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,046	10,728	1,318	10.9
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	49,689	47,126	2,563	5.2
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,652	12,545	1,107	8.1
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,052	17,665	1,387	7.3

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised August 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,080	3,530	540	13.3
Berkeley	24,110	23,200	910	3.8
Boone	8,900	7,970	930	10.5
Braxton	5,150	4,720	430	8.4
Brooke	10,350	9,910	440	4.3
Cabell*	41,310	38,950	2,360	5.7
Calhoun	2,700	2,380	320	11.9
Clay	2,690	2,350	340	12.6
Doddridge*	2,360	2,240	120	5.2
Fayette	16,320	14,920	1,400	8.6
Gilmer	3,010	2,570	440	14.6
Grant	3,300	2,960	350	10.5
Greenbrier*	13,890	13,160	720	5.2
Hampshire	6,910	6,500	410	5.9
Hancock	13,930	13,340	590	4.2
Hardy	5,100	4,940	160	3.1
Harrison*	27,710	26,130	1,580	5.7
Jackson	8,570	7,790	780	9.1
Jefferson	16,120	15,750	370	2.3
Kanawha*	96,970	91,170	5,800	6.0
Lewis	7,130	6,470	660	9.3
Lincoln	6,890	6,130	760	11.0
Logan	12,800	11,300	1,510	11.8
McDowell	9,170	7,020	2,150	23.4
Marion	20,450	18,820	1,620	7.9
Marshall*	13,800	13,000	810	5.8
Mason	8,100	7,310	790	9.8
Mercer	25,440	23,590	1,850	7.3
Mineral	11,420	10,730	690	6.1
Mingo	9,520	8,520	990	10.4
Monongalia*	35,470	34,240	1,230	3.5
Monroe*	4,300	4,050	250	5.7
Morgan	4,780	4,530	250	5.3
Nicholas*	8,440	7,670	770	9.1
Ohio*	23,550	22,310	1,240	5.3
Pendleton	4,010	3,900	120	3.0
Pleasants	2,460	2,250	220	8.7
Pocahontas	3,920	3,630	300	7.6
Preston*	11,300	10,670	630	5.5
Putnam*	15,840	14,600	1,250	7.9
Raleigh	27,690	25,160	2,540	9.2
Randolph	10,330	9,510	820	7.9
Ritchie	4,790	4,500	290	6.0
Roane	5,560	4,820	750	13.4
Summers	4,620	4,280	340	7.4
Taylor*	5,570	5,220	350	6.3
Tucker	3,690	3,280	410	11.2
Tyler*	4,400	4,160	250	5.6
Upshur	7,510	6,720	800	10.6
Wayne*	14,490	13,550	940	6.5
Webster*	2,820	2,560	260	9.2
Wetzel*	8,620	8,110	520	6.0
Wirt	2,510	2,270	230	9.3
Wood*	40,080	37,890	2,180	5.4
Wyoming	7,880	6,490	1,380	17.6

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised August 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	121,614	114,527	7,088	5.8
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	120,302	113,081	7,221	6.0
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	702,800	653,700	49,100	7.0
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,800	105,800	7,100	6.2
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,500	111,000	6,400	5.5
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	67,900	64,500	3,500	5.1
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,900	63,400	3,500	5.2
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	35,640	33,590	2,050	5.7
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,260	10,230	1,030	9.2
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	46,770	44,910	1,860	4.0
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,030	12,260	760	5.9
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,190	17,220	970	5.3

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090			

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Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
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3/4/88 S8545-4

Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

December 1987 STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT Employment in West Virgina fell by 2,100 to a mid-December level of 656,700. Employment now exceeds its December 1986 level by 7,600.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 1,500 in December led by the seasonal loss of 1,600 jobs in construction. Manufacturing also experienced a seasonal reduction in employment of 400. Durable goods increased 200, while nondurable goods decreased 600. Seasonal cutbacks at a greeting card manufacturer accounted for this loss. Nonmanufacturing declined 1,100 to 521,400 with the aforementioned decline in construction the major cause. Mining employment dropped 200 with a modest increase of 100 in oil and gas extraction more than offset by the loss of 200 in bituminous coal mining. This loss occurred in spite of an increase in coal production. Employment in transportation and public utilities was down 100. The Christmas holiday shopping season accounted for an increase of 1,800 in retail trade. Sizeable increases were demonstrated in general merchandise stores, apparel and accessory stores and miscellaneous retail stores. These businesses historically expand employment during the holiday season. Employment was unchanged in finance, insurance and real estate. The unusually mild weather in December adversely affected the ski industry causing decreases in employment in hotels and amusements. This factor was a major cause of the overall decrease of 1,200 in employment in services. Reductions of 300 in health services also contributed to the decrease. Government expanded by 600 as county school boards added 300 and the end of a labor-management dispute increased the hospital sector of local government by 100.

UNEMPLOYMENT The volume of unemployment rose 7,300 during December to an estimated 52,300. This figure represents 7.4 percent of the state's labor force compared to 6.4 percent in November.

Total employment decreased by 2,100. Total unemployment increased by 7,300. The unemployment rate increased from 6.4 to 7.4 percent. Notable industry changes between November and December 1987 were:

Other Nondurable Goods	(-600)	Miscellaneous Retail	(+500)
Mining	(-200)	Hotels	(-400)
Construction	(-1,600)	Amusements, Inc. Motion Pictures	(-200)
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	(-200)	Health Services	(-300)
General Merchandise Stores	(+600)	State Government	(+200)
Food Stores	(+300)	Local Government	(+300)
Apparel & Accessory Stores	(+400)		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Dec. 1987	Nov.** 1987	Dec. 1986	Net Change to Dec. 1987 from: Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	709.0	703.8	713.5	5.2	-4.5
Total Employment	656.7	658.8	649.1	-2.1	7.6
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	56.9	57.2	56.8	-0.3	0.1
Total Unemployment	52.3	45.0	64.4	7.3	-12.1
Unemployment Rate	7.4	6.4	9.0	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	759.8	753.1	743.2	6.7	16.6
Total Employment	672.9	671.9	656.7	1.0	16.2
Total Unemployment	86.9	81.2	86.5	5.7	0.4
Unemployment Rate	11.4	10.8	11.6	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	607.7	609.2	599.6	-1.5	8.1
Manufacturing	86.3	86.7	86.8	-0.4	-0.5
Durable Goods	48.0	47.8	48.7	0.2	-0.7
Lumber & Furniture	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	8.6	8.5	9.1	0.1	-0.5
Primary Metals	12.9	12.9	13.3	0.0	-0.4
Fabricated Metals	7.7	7.6	7.9	0.1	-0.2
Machinery, except Electrical	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	0.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	38.3	38.9	38.1	-0.6	0.2
Food	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.0	-0.3
Apparel	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.1
Chemicals	18.9	18.9	18.5	0.0	0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.0	7.6	6.9	-0.6	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	521.4	522.5	512.8	-1.1	8.6
Mining	36.5	36.7	37.7	-0.2	-1.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	31.2	31.4	31.9	-0.2	-0.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.3	4.8	0.1	-0.4
Contract Construction	23.3	24.9	23.2	-1.6	0.1
Building Construction	5.3	5.6	6.3	-0.3	-1.0
Heavy Construction	6.6	7.5	6.6	-0.9	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	11.4	11.8	10.3	-0.4	1.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	35.6	35.7	36.4	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation	15.4	15.5	16.4	-0.1	-1.0
Communication	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	0.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.4	12.4	12.4	0.0	0.0

December 1987 (continued)

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Dec. 1987 from:	
	Dec. 1987	Nov.** 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	145.3	143.9	140.7	1.4	4.6
Wholesale	28.5	28.9	29.4	-0.4	-0.9
Retail	116.8	115.0	111.3	1.8	5.5
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.5	4.7	4.4	-0.2	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.9	19.3	20.2	0.6	-0.3
Food Stores	22.1	21.8	21.3	0.3	0.8
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	14.6	14.6	14.3	0.0	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	6.0	5.6	5.7	0.4	0.3
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.6	5.5	5.1	0.1	0.5
Eating & Drinking Places	32.4	32.3	29.1	0.1	3.3
Miscellaneous Retail	11.7	11.2	11.2	0.5	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.5	24.5	24.1	0.0	0.4
Banking	11.0	11.0	10.7	0.0	0.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.2	6.3	6.2	-0.1	0.0
Services	125.7	126.9	121.6	-1.2	4.1
Hotels	7.6	8.0	7.6	-0.4	0.0
Personal Services	6.0	6.1	6.4	-0.1	-0.4
Business & Repair Services	19.9	20.0	18.8	-0.1	1.1
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	5.2	5.4	4.2	-0.2	1.0
Health Services	46.5	46.8	44.6	-0.3	1.9
Educational Services	5.7	5.6	5.4	0.1	0.3
Social Services	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	-0.1
Government	130.5	129.9	129.1	0.6	1.4
Federal	16.1	16.0	15.5	0.1	0.6
Hospitals	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.1
All Others	8.0	7.9	7.5	0.1	0.5
State	40.9	40.7	40.4	0.2	0.5
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Education	17.8	17.8	17.2	0.0	0.6
All Others	19.7	19.5	19.8	0.2	-0.1
Local	73.5	73.2	73.2	0.3	0.3
Hospitals	5.7	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.1
Education	48.8	48.5	48.1	0.3	0.7
All Others	19.0	19.1	19.5	-0.1	-0.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.0	0.3	0.6	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

December 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$451.82	$451.86	$429.93	41.3	41.8	41.3	$10.94	$10.81	$10.41
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	445.54	450.00	418.18	40.8	40.0	40.6	10.92	11.25	10.30
Primary Metals Industries	601.97	571.81	545.24	44.1	42.8	41.4	13.65	13.36	13.13
Fabricated Metals Products	459.82	464.90	456.29	39.2	39.6	39.2	11.73	11.74	11.64
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	444.72	454.30	402.67	40.8	41.3	39.4	10.90	11.00	10.22
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	498.04	522.22	501.98	42.1	43.7	44.9	11.83	11.95	11.18
Chemicals & Allied Products	660.35	671.44	655.75	44.2	44.0	44.7	14.94	15.26	14.67
Bituminous Coal Mining	717.79	716.12	674.78	42.7	42.1	42.2	16.81	17.01	15.99
Contract Construction	535.92	479.37	491.96	38.5	35.3	36.2	13.92	13.58	13.59

*Revised.

This series includes 63,400 manufacturing, 25,400 bituminous coal mining, and 19,900 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

December was another lackluster month for the West Virginia economic indicators, with nine negative and seven positive. All of the insured unemployment and claims indicators were unfavorable, seasonally adjusted or not. However, these measures have all experienced several remarkably good months recently, so a fluctuation in the opposite direction is hardly surprising. The indicators related to manufacturing hours and earnings were likewise negative, but power sales, coal production, and coal earnings were positive. Over the year, all 16 indicators are favorable or, at least, unchanged. West Virginia auto sales improved in December but finished the year 12 percent below 1986. This was slightly worse than the 11 percent decline in auto sales nationally. The help wanted index dropped sharply in December--usually the lowest month of the year--but was up slightly from last December.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

Unemployment increased in 52 counties while employment advanced in 11 counties. There were 18 counties with unemployment rates in double digits, ten more than in November.

In December there were 17 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits, three less than in November. There were 14 such counties in December 1986. These 17 counties accounted for 65 percent of employment in West Virginia. The counties are Berkeley, Cabell, Fayette, Hancock, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne, and Wood.

The 18 counties with unemployment rates in double digits are clustered within four areas of the state. Six are located in the southern coal fields, five in the central part of the state, four in the northern part and three along the eastern border.

McDowell County again had the highest rate of unemployment at 18.6 percent. Jefferson County, in the eastern panhandle, had the lowest rate of unemployment at 2.2 percent. Unemployment rates for the four counties of the northern panhandle ranged from 5.1 to 7.1 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing				
Unadjusted	41.3	41.8	41.3	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	41.1	41.7	41.1	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$451.82	$451.86	$429.93	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	42.7	42.1	42.2	Favorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$717.79	$716.12	$674.78	Favorable
Telephone Toll Messages (1984 = 100)	105.6	101.3	99.9	Favorable
Commercial & Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)				
Unadjusted	1,058	973	1,017	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,070	1,046	1,030	Favorable
Insured Unemployment Rate				
Unadjusted	3.4	2.8	4.3	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	3.1%	3.0%	3.8%	Unfavorable
Coal Production (000 Tons)				
Unadjusted	11,826	11,108	9,801	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	12,355	11,278	10,239	Favorable
Interstate Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	1,066	756	1,326	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	903	721	1,123	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	2,499	1,671	2,783	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	2,004	1,748	2,232	Unfavorable

Table 3
SELECT NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100), Not Seasonally Adjusted	345.7	345.8	331.1	Favorable
Producer Price Index (1967 = 100), Finished Goods, Seasonally Adjusted	296.8	297.6	290.4	Unfavorable
Automobile Sales (000), Unadjusted	839	732	992	Favorable

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 300 during December 1987 in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area. The manufacturing sector was unchanged, while nonmanufacturing advanced by 300. The majority of this increase resulted from gains in retail trade (+500) and government (+100). Contract construction suffered a seasonal decline of 300. Comparison with year-ago December 1986 indicates an overall gain of 200. Manufacturing fell sharply (-1,100) with losses in chemicals (-600) and metals employment. Nonmanufacturing advanced by 1,300, fueled by gains in retail trade (+700) and transportation and public utilities (+600). Contract construction fell by 200.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment increased slightly (+400) during December 1987. The MSA unemployment rate rose to 5.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Total unemployment declined 900 over the year, with a corresponding drop in the unemployment rate.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 500 during December 1987, due to seasonal hiring patterns in the retail trade sector. The manufacturing sector remained unchanged during the month. Year-ago comparisons in manufacturing look less favorable as nearly all industries have shown declines since December 1986. However, overall, nonagricultural wage and salary employment has risen by 300 over the same period, due to growth in trade and local government employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Seasonal factors influenced the number of unemployed workers in December 1987, causing an increase of 900 with a corresponding rise in the unemployment rate from 4.9 to 5.6 percent. In comparison with December 1986, unemployment has declined by 700 with the rate falling from 6.2 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 200 during December 1987 in the Parkersburg Metropolitan Statistical Area. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing registered only slight increases of 100. The only notable monthly gain occurred in retail trade (+300). All other industries remained basically unchanged. Comparison with year-ago December 1986 reveals a strong increase in local nonagricultural employment (+1,500). The manufacturing sector advanced by 400, particularly in the stone, clay and glass industry (+300). Nonmanufacturing grew by 1,100 over the year with significant gains in retail trade (+700), services (+300) and government (+200).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment increased by 300 during December 1987. The MSA unemployment rate rose to 5.0 percent of the civilian labor force. Total unemployment registered a substantial yearly decrease of 1,800, as the unemployment rate fell from 7.7 percent to 5.0 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Seasonal factors seemed to be the likely cause of a 300 loss in total employment during the last month. Nonagricultural employment did not experience the same trend as this total figure was unchanged since November. Part of the internal fluctuations were seasonally related as trade expanded to meet the demands of the Christmas shopping season. Construction also began to decline as this industry moved toward off season levels. Services and state government also experienced minor losses. Employment growth over the year remained strong. Both total and nonagricultural estimates registered advances in the 2 percent range.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment estimates also showed indications of a seasonal downturn with a monthly increase of 600 or nearly a full percentage point jump in the rate. Year-ago comparisons continued to look good with an unemployment decline of 1,100. Stabilization of the labor force also seemed to be a healthy sign for the economy of the MSA. The current labor force differed only 100 from the December 1986 estimate.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1987 from:			
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987 Number	Nov. 1987 Percent	Dec. 1986 Number	Dec. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	112,600	112,100	112,200	500	0.4	400	0.4
Employment	106,000	105,900	104,700	100	0.1	1300	1.2
Unemployment	6,600	6,200	7,500	400	6.5	-900	-12.0
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.5	6.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	119,668	119,297	116,168	371	0.3	3500	3.0
Total Employment	108,728	108,076	106,129	652	0.6	2599	2.4
Total Unemployment	10,940	11,221	10,039	-281	-2.5	901	9.0
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.4	8.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	108,300	108,000	108,100	300	0.3	200	0.2
Manufacturing	11,400	11,400	12,500	0	0.0	-1100	-8.8
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	2,100	0	0.0	-500	-23.8
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,800	10,400	0	0.0	-600	-5.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,400	8,400	9,000	0	0.0	-600	-6.7
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	96,900	96,600	95,600	300	0.3	1300	1.4
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	0.0	200	9.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,400	0	0.0	200	14.3
Contract Construction	4,400	4,700	4,600	-300	-6.4	-200	-4.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,800	8,700	8,200	100	1.1	600	7.3
Trade	29,300	28,800	28,500	500	1.7	800	2.8
Wholesale	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	0.0	100	1.4
Retail	22,000	21,500	21,300	500	2.3	700	3.3
General Merchandise Stores	4,200	4,000	4,200	200	5.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	24,900	25,000	24,900	-100	-0.4	0	0.0
Health	9,500	9,500	9,400	0	0.0	100	1.1
Government	21,200	21,100	21,300	100	0.5	-100	-0.5
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	10,500	10,400	10,500	100	1.0	0	0.0
Local	8,900	8,900	9,000	0	0.0	-100	-1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$571.56	$585.51	$555.43	43.3	43.5	43.7	$13.20	$13.46	$12.71
Nondurable Goods	597.82	616.88	587.41	43.7	44.0	44.4	13.68	14.02	13.23
Chemicals	664.39	674.49	646.65	44.5	44.2	45.0	14.93	15.26	14.37

*Revised.

This series includes 5,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1987 from:			
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987 Number	Nov. 1987 Percent	Dec. 1986 Number	Dec. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	118,200	116,600	118,000	1600	1.4	200	0.2
Employment	111,600	110,900	110,700	700	0.6	900	0.8
Unemployment	6,600	5,700	7,300	900	15.8	-700	-9.6
Unemployment Rate	5.6	4.9	6.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	126,798	124,551	127,454	2247	1.8	-656	-0.5
Total Employment	114,488	113,455	114,509	1033	0.9	-21	0.0
Total Unemployment	12,310	11,096	12,945	1214	10.9	-635	-4.9
Unemployment Rate	9.7	8.9	10.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	102,700	102,200	102,400	500	0.5	300	0.3
Manufacturing	19,200	19,200	19,700	0	0.0	-500	-2.5
Durable Goods	11,600	11,600	11,900	0	0.0	-300	-2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0	100	5.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,600	1,600	2,000	0	0.0	-400	-20.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	900	900	900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,600	7,600	7,800	0	0.0	-200	-2.6
Apparel	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,700	4,700	4,800	0	0.0	-100	-2.1
Nonmanufacturing	83,500	83,000	82,700	500	0.6	800	1.0
Mining	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	3,700	3,900	3,600	-200	-5.1	100	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,100	7,100	7,400	0	0.0	-300	-4.1
Trade	27,200	26,600	26,900	600	2.3	300	1.1
Wholesale	5,300	5,400	5,400	-100	-1.9	-100	-1.9
Retail	21,900	21,200	21,500	700	3.3	400	1.9
General Merchandise Stores	4,100	3,900	3,900	200	5.1	200	5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	20,200	20,300	20,100	-100	-0.5	100	0.5
Health	7,100	7,200	7,100	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Government	20,000	19,800	19,400	200	1.0	600	3.1
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	0.0	100	3.7
State	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	2.0	0	0.0
Local	12,200	12,100	11,700	100	0.8	500	4.3
Labor-Management Dispute Status	100	100	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$514.53	$516.67	$486.82	41.9	41.4	40.2	$12.28	$12.48	$12.11
Durable Goods	564.63	557.27	524.75	43.4	42.9	40.9	13.01	12.99	12.83
Stone, Clay & Glass	507.70	492.17	488.57	42.7	44.3	44.7	11.89	11.11	10.93
Primary & Fabricated Metals	636.41	634.30	577.50	43.8	42.4	39.8	14.53	14.96	14.51
Machinery	467.84	444.16	473.47	42.3	42.1	41.9	11.06	10.55	11.30
Nondurable Goods	423.26	439.67	414.77	39.3	38.5	38.8	10.77	11.42	10.69

*Revised.

This series includes 13,700 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1987 from			
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987 Number	Nov. 1987 Percent	Dec. 1986 Number	Dec. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,300	67,700	68,200	600	0.9	100	0.1
Employment	64,900	64,700	63,000	200	0.3	1900	3.0
Unemployment	3,400	3,100	5,200	300	9.7	1800	-34.6
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.5	7.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	72,355	71,854	72,556	501	0.7	-201	-0.3
Total Employment	66,691	66,433	64,508	258	0.4	2183	3.4
Total Unemployment	5,664	5,421	8,048	243	4.5	-2384	-29.6
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.5	11.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	60,400	60,200	58,900	200	0.3	1500	2.5
Manufacturing	14,400	14,300	14,000	100	0.7	400	2.9
Durable Goods	7,000	7,000	6,600	0	0.0	400	6.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,800	1,500	0	0.0	300	20.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	0.0	100	4.5
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,300	7,400	100	1.4	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,300	5,200	5,400	100	1.9	-100	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0	100	5.0
Nonmanufacturing	46,000	45,900	44,900	100	0.2	1100	2.4
Mining	700	700	800	0	0.0	-100	-12.5
Contract Construction	2,800	2,900	2,800	-100	-3.4	0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	2,000	2,000	-100	-5.0	-100	-5.0
Trade	15,200	14,900	14,500	300	2.0	700	4.8
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	12,500	12,200	11,800	300	2.5	700	5.9
General Merchandise Stores	2,500	2,400	2,200	100	4.2	300	13.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	100	4.8
Services	13,300	13,400	13,000	-100	-0.7	300	2.3
Health	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	0.0	100	2.5
Government	9,900	9,800	9,700	100	1.0	200	2.1
Federal	1,700	1,600	1,600	100	6.3	100	6.3
State	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	0.0	100	1.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	100	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$501.73	$508.04	$514.19	42.7	42.8	41.3	$11.75	$11.87	$12.45
Durable Goods	414.59	424.32	450.40	41.5	40.8	40.0	9.99	10.40	11.26
Stone, Clay, & Glass	372.19	433.36	552.68	41.4	40.2	41.0	8.99	10.78	13.48
Primary & Fabricated Metals	481.59	470.05	410.31	40.3	39.6	36.7	11.95	11.87	11.18
Nondurable Goods	609.46	612.46	591.16	44.1	45.3	42.9	13.82	13.52	13.78

*Revised.

This series includes 10,100 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1987 from:			
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987 Number	Nov. 1987 Percent	Dec. 1986 Number	Dec. 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,200	66,900	67,100	300	0.4	100	0.1
Employment	63,300	63,600	62,100	-300	-0.5	1200	1.9
Unemployment	3,900	3,300	5,000	600	18.2	-1100	-22.0
Unemployment Rate	5.8	4.9	7.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,493	71,197	71,511	296	0.4	-18	0.0
Total Employment	64,989	65,379	63,679	-390	-0.6	1310	2.1
Total Unemployment	6,504	5,818	7,832	686	11.8	1328	-17.0
Unemployment Rate	9.1	8.2	11.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	58,000	58,000	56,800	0	0.0	1200	2.1
Manufacturing	7,200	7,200	6,300	0	0.0	900	14.3
Durable Goods	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	0.0	200	6.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	0.0	200	13.3
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	300	300	300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3,900	3,900	3,200	0	0.0	700	21.9
Nonmanufacturing	50,800	50,800	50,500	0	0.0	300	0.6
Mining	2,500	2,500	2,300	0	0.0	200	8.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0	100	4.3
Contract Construction	1,700	1,800	1,600	-100	-5.6	100	6.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	0.0	100	3.3
Trade	16,300	16,000	16,000	300	1.9	300	1.9
Wholesale	3,000	3,000	2,700	0	0.0	300	11.1
Retail	13,300	13,000	13,300	300	2.3	0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	0.0	-200	-7.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	15,200	15,300	15,600	-100	-0.7	-400	-2.6
Health Services	6,800	6,800	7,100	0	0.0	-300	-4.2
Government	9,400	9,500	9,400	-100	-1.1	0	0.0
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	2,100	2,000	-100	-4.8	0	0.0
Local	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	600	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

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AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov.* 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Manufacturing	$505.62	$520.25	$506.40	42.1	42.4	42.2	$12.01	$12.27	$12.00
Durable Goods	464.52	449.94	436.81	42.0	41.7	40.9	11.06	10.79	10.68
Machinery	462.18	473.00	441.60	41.6	43.0	40.0	11.11	11.00	11.04
Nondurable Goods	542.29	580.93	575.07	42.3	43.0	43.5	12.82	13.51	13.22

*Revised.

This series includes 4,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

December 1987

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	101,093	37,082	25,977	4,880	3,659	19,734	3.9	7.6
Professional, Technical & Managerial	7,160	2,978	760	268	179	319	9.4	11.1
Clerical & Sales	17,272	5,875	5,170	1,302	971	3,221	3.3	4.5
Services	8,746	2,912	4,413	645	447	3,382	2.0	4.5
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	339	109	50	5	2	39	6.8	21.8
Processing	1,771	940	887	143	114	903	2.0	6.6
Machine Trades	5,451	2,678	801	398	328	350	6.8	6.7
Benchwork	2,399	1,114	738	274	252	565	3.3	4.1
Structural Work	13,498	5,917	1,252	269	184	803	10.8	22.0
Miscellaneous	15,622	6,632	11,906	1,576	1,182	10,152	1.3	4.2
Transportation	4,155	1,872	525	135	107	281	7.9	13.9
Packaging & Materials Handling	6,929	2,482	11,174	1,335	1,035	9,824	0.6	1.9
Other 4/	4,538	2,278	207	106	40	47	21.9	21.5
Entry Total 5/	28,835	7,927	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1987, through December 31, 1987. Program Year 1988 defined as July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

December 1987

State UI Program Activity	December 1987	November 1987	December 1986	Percent Change to Dec. 1987 from: Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Initial Claims 1/	10,997	7,019	12,246	56.7	-10.2
Total Continued Weeks	86,557	56,265	112,155	53.8	-22.8
Total Benefits Paid	$9,705,596	$6,523,221	$13,660,083	48.8	-28.9
Total Weeks Compensated	71,571	47,662	95,126	50.2	-24.8
Average Weekly Payment	$135.61	$136.86	$143.60	-0.9	-5.6
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	3.4	2.8	4.4	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$62,058,385	$70,299,831	($2,717,299)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,220	3,610	610	14.5
Berkeley	24,180	23,350	830	3.4
Boone	8,870	7,720	1,150	12.9
Braxton	5,120	4,580	540	10.5
Brooke	10,470	9,840	640	6.1
Cabell*	41,330	39,200	2,130	5.1
Calhoun	2,810	2,400	410	14.7
Clay	2,650	2,300	350	13.3
Doddridge*	2,380	2,190	190	8.0
Fayette	16,640	15,120	1,520	9.1
Gilmer	3,000	2,600	400	13.5
Grant	3,320	2,930	390	11.8
Greenbrier*	14,440	12,760	1,690	11.7
Hampshire	6,440	5,990	450	7.0
Hancock	13,970	13,240	730	5.3
Hardy	5,070	4,820	250	4.9
Harrison*	28,400	25,540	2,850	10.1
Jackson	8,600	7,780	820	9.6
Jefferson	16,410	16,040	360	2.2
Kanawha*	96,830	91,360	5,470	5.7
Lewis	7,010	6,420	590	8.4
Lincoln	7,140	6,310	830	11.6
Logan	12,990	11,600	1,390	10.7
McDowell	8,600	7,000	1,600	18.6
Marion	21,570	19,470	2,100	9.7
Marshall*	13,970	12,980	990	7.1
Mason	7,980	7,190	790	9.9
Mercer	26,280	24,590	1,700	6.5
Mineral	11,250	10,660	590	5.2
Mingo	9,720	8,950	770	7.9
Monongalia*	35,980	34,710	1,270	3.5
Monroe*	4,250	3,930	320	7.6
Morgan	4,590	4,340	250	5.4
Nicholas*	8,660	7,900	750	8.7
Ohio*	23,480	22,280	1,200	5.1
Pendleton	4,180	3,760	420	10.1
Pleasants	2,300	2,110	190	8.3
Pocahontas	4,710	4,190	520	10.9
Preston*	11,630	10,820	820	7.0
Putnam*	15,730	14,630	1,100	7.0
Raleigh	27,880	25,260	2,620	9.4
Randolph	10,770	9,750	1,020	9.5
Ritchie	4,910	4,460	450	9.2
Roane	5,760	5,070	690	11.9
Summers	4,400	3,930	470	10.7
Taylor*	5,530	5,110	420	7.6
Tucker	3,450	3,120	330	9.6
Tyler*	4,440	4,110	330	7.4
Upshur	8,010	7,210	810	10.0
Wayne*	14,690	13,640	1,050	7.1
Webster*	2,890	2,640	260	8.9
Wetzel*	8,680	8,020	660	7.6
Wirt	2,480	2,300	190	7.4
Wood*	40,290	38,220	2,060	5.1
Wyoming	7,710	6,730	980	12.8

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

December 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	120,206	113,679	6,526	5.4
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	120,722	113,744	6,978	5.8
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	709,000	656,700	52,300	7.4
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,600	106,000	6,600	5.8
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	118,200	111,600	6,600	5.6
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	68,300	64,900	3,400	5.0
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	67,200	63,300	3,900	5.8
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	36,300	32,840	3,470	9.5
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,550	10,540	1,010	8.7
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,610	45,520	2,090	4.4
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,120	12,130	990	7.6
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,700	16,690	2,010	10.7

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
December 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,716	3,701	1,015	21.5
Berkeley	25,335	23,952	1,383	5.5
Boone	9,829	7,923	1,906	19.4
Braxton	5,590	4,697	893	16.0
Brooke	11,151	10,093	1,058	9.5
Cabell*	43,757	40,219	3,538	8.1
Calhoun	3,143	2,458	685	21.8
Clay	2,945	2,359	586	19.9
Doddridge*	2,559	2,242	317	12.4
Fayette	18,040	15,515	2,525	14.0
Gilmer	3,336	2,663	673	20.2
Grant	3,653	3,003	650	17.8
Greenbrier*	15,892	13,088	2,804	17.6
Hampshire	6,892	6,141	751	10.9
Hancock	14,802	13,581	1,221	8.2
Hardy	5,358	4,944	414	7.7
Harrison*	30,954	26,206	4,748	15.3
Jackson	9,349	7,979	1,370	14.7
Jefferson	17,061	16,460	601	3.5
Kanawha*	102,833	93,725	9,108	8.9
Lewis	7,564	6,587	977	12.9
Lincoln	7,852	6,471	1,381	17.6
Logan	14,213	11,904	2,309	16.2
McDowell	9,839	7,179	2,660	27.0
Marion	23,469	19,977	3,492	14.9
Marshall*	14,959	13,317	1,642	11.0
Mason	8,686	7,376	1,310	15.1
Mercer	28,049	25,224	2,825	10.1
Mineral	10,964	10,068	896	8.2
Mingo	10,466	9,182	1,284	12.3
Monongalia*	37,721	35,604	2,117	5.6
Monroe*	4,569	4,031	538	11.8
Morgan	4,868	4,452	416	8.5
Nicholas*	9,359	8,108	1,251	13.4
Ohio*	24,855	22,858	1,997	8.0
Pendleton	4,558	3,858	700	15.4
Pleasants	2,484	2,164	320	12.9
Pocahontas	5,159	4,301	858	16.6
Preston*	12,453	11,095	1,358	10.9
Putnam*	16,835	15,003	1,832	10.9
Raleigh	30,280	25,917	4,363	14.4
Randolph	11,702	9,999	1,703	14.6
Ritchie	5,325	4,571	754	14.2
Roane	6,342	5,202	1,140	18.0
Summers	4,810	4,028	782	16.3
Taylor*	5,938	5,238	700	11.8
Tucker	3,752	3,201	551	14.7
Tyler*	4,764	4,218	546	11.5
Upshur	8,733	7,393	1,340	15.3
Wayne*	15,733	13,992	1,741	11.1
Webster*	3,129	2,703	426	13.6
Wetzel*	9,333	8,229	1,104	11.8
Wirt	2,666	2,359	307	11.5
Wood*	42,646	39,212	3,434	8.1
Wyoming	8,540	6,903	1,637	19.2

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

December 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	120,206	113,679	6,526	5.4
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	120,722	113,744	6,978	5.8
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	759,806	672,869	86,937	11.4
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	119,668	108,728	10,940	9.1
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	126,798	114,488	12,310	9.7
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	72,355	66,691	5,664	7.8
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	71,493	64,989	6,504	9.1
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	39,451	33,686	5,765	14.6
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,488	10,811	1,677	13.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	50,174	46,699	3,475	6.9
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	14,097	12,447	1,650	11.7
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	20,461	17,119	3,342	16.3

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised November 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,180	3,680	500	11.9
Berkeley	24,170	23,430	740	3.1
Boone	8,690	7,820	870	10.0
Braxton	5,000	4,590	410	8.3
Brooke	10,460	9,930	530	5.1
Cabell*	41,170	39,010	2,160	5.2
Calhoun	2,730	2,400	330	12.0
Clay	2,650	2,380	280	10.4
Doddridge*	2,330	2,190	150	6.3
Fayette	16,470	15,170	1,300	7.9
Gilmer	3,010	2,650	360	12.1
Grant	3,260	2,970	290	8.9
Greenbrier*	14,200	13,060	1,140	8.0
Hampshire	6,500	6,120	380	5.9
Hancock	13,970	13,360	610	4.4
Hardy	5,100	4,870	230	4.6
Harrison*	28,080	25,540	2,540	9.1
Jackson	8,560	7,800	750	8.8
Jefferson	16,450	16,110	340	2.1
Kanawha*	96,400	91,250	5,160	5.3
Lewis	6,920	6,390	530	7.6
Lincoln	7,030	6,280	750	10.6
Logan	12,950	11,660	1,280	9.9
McDowell	8,490	7,000	1,490	17.5
Marion	21,290	19,680	1,600	7.5
Marshall*	13,920	13,060	860	6.2
Mason	8,090	7,300	790	9.8
Mercer	26,050	24,590	1,460	5.6
Mineral	11,150	10,670	480	4.3
Mingo	9,650	8,930	730	7.5
Monongalia*	36,000	34,860	1,140	3.2
Monroe*	4,260	4,020	240	5.5
Morgan	4,610	4,380	240	5.1
Nicholas*	9,190	8,490	700	7.6
Ohio*	23,510	22,410	1,090	4.7
Pendleton	3,910	3,800	120	3.0
Pleasants	2,300	2,150	150	6.7
Pocahontas	3,920	3,650	270	6.8
Preston*	11,460	10,860	600	5.2
Putnam*	15,650	14,610	1,040	6.7
Raleigh	27,330	25,230	2,100	7.7
Randolph	10,620	9,830	790	7.4
Ritchie	4,900	4,560	340	6.9
Roane	5,490	4,950	540	9.8
Summers	4,400	4,020	380	8.7
Taylor*	5,430	5,100	320	5.9
Tucker	3,410	3,140	270	8.0
Tyler*	4,390	4,110	280	6.4
Upshur	7,930	7,230	700	8.8
Wayne*	14,500	13,570	930	6.4
Webster*	3,010	2,830	180	5.9
Wetzel*	8,560	8,020	530	6.2
Wirt	2,500	2,320	180	7.2
Wood*	40,050	38,090	1,960	4.9
Wyoming	7,570	6,680	890	11.8

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised November 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	120,611	113,809	6,802	5.6
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	120,616	113,500	7,116	5.9
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	703,800	658,800	45,000	6.4
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,100	105,900	6,200	5.5
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	116,600	110,900	5,700	4.9
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	67,700	64,700	3,100	4.5
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,900	63,600	3,300	4.9
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	35,840	32,830	3,010	8.4
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,190	11,320	870	7.2
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,470	45,720	1,740	3.7
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	12,950	12,130	820	6.3
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,460	17,090	1,380	7.5

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

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Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

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5/23/88

58545-4

Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

Labor Market Trends

March 1988

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT Employment in West increased by 2,900 to a mid-March level of 638,400. Employment exceeds its March 1987 level by 5,200.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 3,400 in March led by sizeable gains in construction and trade employment. Manufacturing experienced no significant change as losses and gains in several sectors resulted in an overall reduction of 100. Nonmanufacturing employment expanded by 3,500 as seasonal factors led to an increase of 1,500 in construction. A layoff at a single company was responsible for the loss of 300 in bituminous coal mining. Employment in transportation and public utilities declined 100. Trade experienced seasonal gains of 1,300 led by eating and drinking places with an increase of 1,200. Finance, insurance and real estate was unchanged. The decrease of 100 in social services was more than offset by increases of 200 in both amusements and educational services. The increase of 1,000 in government was the result of the employment of additional student workers at state colleges and universities.

UNEMPLOYMENT The volume of unemployment fell 2,200 during March to an estimated 59,000. This figure represents 8.5 percent of the labor force, down 0.3 percent from February.

Total employment increased by 2,900. Total unemployment decreased by 2,200. The unemployment rate decreased from 8.8 percent to 8.5 percent. Notable industry changes between February and March 1988 were:

Bituminous Coal Mining	(- 300)	Apparel and Accessory Stores	(+ 200)
Construction	(+1,500)	Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	(- 200)
Transportation	(- 200)	Eating & Drinking Places	(+1,200)
Wholesale Trade	(+ 200)	Amusements, Inc. Motion Pictures	(+ 200)
General Merchandise Stores	(- 200)	Educational Services	(+ 200)
Food Stores	(- 200)	State Government	(+1,000)
Automobile Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	(+ 200)		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Mar. 1988	Feb.** 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change to Mar. 1988 from: Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	697.4	696.7	702.1	0.7	-4.7
Total Employment	638.4	635.5	633.2	2.9	5.2
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	51.6	51.4	52.3	0.2	-0.7
Total Unemployment	59.0	61.2	68.9	-2.2	-9.9
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.8	9.8	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	748.2	755.8	752.7	-7.6	-4.5
Total Employment	660.0	656.3	654.4	3.7	5.6
Total Unemployment	88.3	99.5	98.4	-11.2	-10.1
Unemployment Rate	11.8	13.2	13.1	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	594.6	591.2	588.2	3.4	6.4
Manufacturing	84.7	84.8	85.4	-0.1	-0.7
Durable Goods	47.1	47.2	47.8	-0.1	-0.7
Lumber & Furniture	7.1	7.1	6.7	0.0	0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass	8.1	8.0	8.8	0.1	-0.7
Primary Metals	12.5	12.6	13.1	-0.1	-0.6
Fabricated Metals	7.5	7.6	7.6	-0.1	-0.1
Machinery, except Electrical	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	-0.2
Other Durable Goods 1/	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.3
Nondurable Goods	37.6	37.6	37.6	0.0	0.0
Food	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
Apparel	3.7	3.8	3.6	-0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.7	4.6	4.7	0.1	0.0
Chemicals	18.0	18.0	18.4	0.0	-0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	0.4
Nonmanufacturing	509.9	506.4	502.8	3.5	7.1
Mining	34.2	34.5	36.3	-0.3	-2.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	29.4	29.7	31.3	-0.3	-1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.8	3.9	4.1	-0.1	-0.3
Contract Construction	20.0	18.5	19.9	1.5	0.1
Building Construction	5.7	5.4	5.6	0.3	0.1
Heavy Construction	4.8	4.2	4.9	0.6	-0.1
Special Trade Contractors	9.5	8.9	9.4	0.6	0.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.1	36.2	36.1	-0.1	0.0
Transportation	15.8	16.0	16.1	-0.2	-0.3
Communication	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0	0.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.4	12.3	12.4	0.1	0.0

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Mar. 1988	Feb.** 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change to Mar. 1988 from: Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	140.5	139.2	134.9	1.3	5.6
Wholesale	30.0	29.8	28.7	0.2	1.3
Retail	110.5	109.4	106.2	1.1	4.3
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.4	4.3	4.7	0.1	-0.3
General Merchandise Stores	17.6	17.8	17.6	-0.2	0.0
Food Stores	21.5	21.7	20.4	-0.2	1.1
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	14.5	14.3	14.1	0.2	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.4	5.2	5.1	0.2	0.3
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.1	5.3	4.9	-0.2	0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	31.4	30.2	29.4	1.2	2.0
Miscellaneous Retail	10.6	10.6	10.0	0.0	0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.4	24.4	23.5	0.0	0.9
Banking	11.1	11.0	10.5	0.1	0.6
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	5.9	6.0	6.0	-0.1	-0.1
Services	123.2	123.1	122.0	0.1	1.2
Hotels	7.1	7.1	7.5	0.0	-0.4
Personal Services	6.3	6.3	6.7	0.0	-0.4
Business & Repair Services	17.0	17.0	16.7	0.0	0.3
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	4.2	4.0	3.9	0.2	0.3
Health Services	46.9	46.9	46.5	0.0	0.4
Educational Services	6.2	6.0	5.6	0.2	0.6
Social Services	7.6	7.7	6.9	-0.1	0.7
Government	131.5	130.5	130.1	1.0	1.4
Federal	16.1	16.1	15.3	0.0	0.8
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.1
US Postal Service	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.1
All Others	7.9	7.9	7.3	0.0	0.6
State	41.4	40.4	41.1	1.0	0.3
Hospitals	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Education	18.1	17.0	18.0	1.1	0.1
All Others	19.8	19.9	19.6	-0.1	0.2
Local	74.0	74.0	73.7	0.0	0.3
Hospitals	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Education	48.9	49.0	48.8	-0.1	0.1
All Others	19.3	19.2	19.1	0.1	0.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.0	0.3	0.6	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

March 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$442.24	$437.96	$418.54	41.1	41.2	40.4	$10.76	$10.63	$10.36
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	435.77	437.60	409.70	40.2	41.4	39.7	10.84	10.57	10.32
Primary Metals Industries	608.19	588.07	539.44	44.2	43.4	41.4	13.76	13.55	13.03
Fabricated Metals Products	469.86	469.09	433.71	38.2	38.8	39.9	12.30	12.09	10.87
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	444.43	444.71	421.13	39.4	40.1	38.6	11.28	11.09	10.91
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	493.83	489.34	497.66	42.1	42.7	43.2	11.73	11.46	11.52
Chemicals & Allied Products	625.91	625.54	622.79	42.9	43.2	43.4	14.59	14.48	14.35
Bituminous Coal Mining	753.85	731.74	731.90	43.3	41.6	43.8	17.41	17.59	16.71
Contract Construction	508.62	510.46	521.59	37.9	37.7	38.1	13.42	13.54	13.69

*Revised.

This series includes 63,900 manufacturing, 23,800 bituminous coal mining, and 16,800 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

March, a month when many economic activities begin to recover from their winter slowdowns, caused the majority of the unadjusted economic indicators to perk up. The application of seasonal factors yielded more mixed results, with about half of the seasonally adjusted indicators unfavorable.

Average manufacturing hours and total hours slid a little, but weekly wages increased. All of the coal indicators--hours, wages, and production--improved despite a modest dip in commercial and industrial power sales. March coal production was 13 percent ahead of the same month last year, continuing a trend which unfortunately does not translate into increased employment. New motor vehicle registrations jumped an astonishing 67 percent over the month, and were well ahead of the same month last year for the first time in some while. The various claims and unemployment indicators were favorable, but seasonal adjustment flattened out the improvement. Over the year, almost all of the indicators look better. The conspicuous exception is initial claims, now just about level with a year ago. The volume of help wanted advertising rose 36 percent since February, to a level slightly below March 1987.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

Unemployment decreased in 42 counties while employment increased in 35 counties. There were 26 counties with unemployment rates in double digits, two less than in February.

In March there were 16 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits, compared with 15 in February. There were 13 such counties in March 1987. These counties accounted for 64 percent of employment in West Virginia. The counties are Berkeley, Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Wayne, and Wood.

McDowell County again had the highest rate of unemployment at 20.7 percent, down 1.1 percent from February. Jefferson County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.1 percent. Of the 26 counties with double digit unemployment rates, nine are are located in the southern coal fields, eight in the central part of the state, three in the northeast and two in the northcentral part of the state. Three counties lie along the western border, while one is located in the southeast part of the state.

Unemployment rates for counties in the eastern panhandle ranged from 3.1 to 6.1 percent, while the rates for counties in the northern panhandle ranged from 5.0 to 9.8 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	41.1	41.2	40.4
Seasonally Adjusted	41.2	40.5	40.5
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,622	2,637	2,520
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$442.24	$437.96	$418.54
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	43.3	41.6	43.8
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$753.85	$731.74	$731.90
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	12,399	11,507	10,959
Seasonally Adjusted	12,027	12,547	10,631
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,088	1,117	1,026
Seasonally Adjusted	1,011	1,038	953
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	9,210	5,518	7,048
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	764	879	755
Seasonally Adjusted	837	817	827
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,477	2,005	1,464
Seasonally Adjusted	1,651	1,759	1,636
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	4.4	4.8	5.3
Seasonally Adjusted	3.4	3.4	4.3
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	7.6	7.7	8.9

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	116.5	116.0	112.1
1967 Base	349.0	347.4	335.9
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	106.2	105.9	104.3
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	299.2	341.2	326.5
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	2.6	2.7	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	2.2	2.3	2.6

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 300 during March 1988 in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area. Manufacturing remained unchanged, while the nonmanufacturing sector gained 300 jobs. Advances in contract construction (+200) and government (+100) were the only increases. All other industries remained unchanged. Comparison with year-ago March 1987 indicates a decline of 500. Employment losses in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing (-700) were responsible for the downturn. The nonmanufacturing sector advanced by 200, with most industries making gains. Contract construction (-400), mining (-200), and state government (-200) were the only exceptions.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell by 500 during March 1988, while the area unemployment rate also declined to 7.0 percent of the civilian labor force. The year-ago comparison improved, as total unemployment declined by 1,100.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 100 during March 1988 in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton Metropolitan Statistical Area. The nonmanufacturing sector was responsible for the increase, with employment levels rising in trade (+100), services (+100), and contract construction (+200). Manufacturing employment declined by 300 over the period to the 18,900 level, with employment dropping in the stone, clay and glass (-100) and primary and fabricated metals (-200) sectors.

Comparison with March 1987 indicates that manufacturing employment remained unchanged while nonmanufacturing rose by 500 mainly due to increases in mining and trade employment. The large increase in services (+1,500) is attributable to a reclassification of data and should not be construed as an employment gain. Conversely, the drop in local government employment (-1,300) is directly related to the reclassification.

Seasonal hiring patterns should prevail for the coming quarter and overall employment should increase somewhat throughout the MSA.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment decreased by 400 during the month to 7,100, while the unemployment rate indicated a similar drop from 6.4 to 6.1 percent. Total unemployment registered a substantial yearly decrease of 1,500 as the unemployment rate fell from 7.4 percent to 6.1 percent. However, the labor force refuses to stabilize, and fell 500 over the month. The over-the-year change was also sizable, with the labor force declining by 1,300 to the 116,000 level.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 400 during March 1988 in the Parkersburg Metropolitan Statistical Area. Manufacturing recorded a slight gain of 100, while the nonmanufacturing sector rose by 300 jobs. Employment gains occurred in contract construction (+200) and total government (+200), while health services recorded a slight decline (-100). The year-ago March 1987 comparison indicates a significant gain of 1,300 jobs. The majority of this increase is centered in nonmanufacturing (+1,100) particularly in services (+600) and government (+300). Wholesale trade was the only industry to register a decline (-100).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell slightly (-200) during March 1988. The area unemployment rate decreased from 6.4 to 6.0 percent of the civilian labor force. The year-ago comparison reveals an impressive decline in unemployment (-1,000). The unemployment rate also fell from 7.5 percent to 6.0 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: The 300 downturn in total employment in March 1988 was contradictory to the stable conditions in nonagricultural employment. Manufacturing maintained the status quo while changes in nonmanufacturing were limited to internal fluctuations. Coal mining slipped 300 for an annual loss of nearly 10 percent. Contract construction and trade both advanced 200 as seasonal forces came into play. The only other movement since February was a slight loss of 100 in services. Nonagricultural change over the year remained favorable with a real increase of 600. Growth occurred only in the nonmanufacturing sector (+600). The employment increase (+600) in manufacturing reflected the return to work of persons involved in a labor-management dispute.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Estimated unemployment remained constant in March and year-ago figures differed little from the current estimate. The stable conditions noted in fourth quarter 1987 seem to be carrying over in 1988.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1988 from:			
	Mar. 1988	Feb.** 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988		March 1987	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	108,100	108,500	110,200	-400	-0.4	-2100	-1.9
Employment	100,600	100,500	101,600	100	0.1	-1000	-1.0
Unemployment	7,500	8,000	8,600	-500	-6.3	-1100	-12.8
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.4	7.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	115,443	116,961	117,386	-1518	-1.3	-1943	-1.7
Total Employment	104,150	103,917	105,118	233	0.2	-968	-0.9
Total Unemployment	11,293	13,044	12,268	-1751	-13.4	-975	-7.9
Unemployment Rate	9.8	11.2	10.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	104,600	104,300	105,100	300	0.3	-500	-0.5
Manufacturing	10,800	10,800	11,500	0	0.0	-700	-6.1
Durable Goods	1,400	1,400	1,800	0	0.0	-400	-22.2
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,700	0	0.0	-300	-3.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,000	8,000	8,300	0	0.0	-300	-3.6
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	93,800	93,500	93,600	300	0.3	200	0.2
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	0.0	-200	-9.1
Contract Construction	3,300	3,100	3,700	200	6.5	-400	-10.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,500	8,500	8,400	0	0.0	100	1.2
Trade	27,700	27,700	27,500	0	0.0	200	0.7
Wholesale	7,200	7,200	7,000	0	0.0	200	2.9
Retail	20,500	20,500	20,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	0.0	100	1.7
Services	25,100	25,100	24,700	0	0.0	400	1.6
Health	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	0.0	100	1.1
Government	21,200	21,100	21,200	100	0.5	0	0.0
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	0.0	100	5.9
State	10,400	10,300	10,600	100	1.0	-200	-1.9
Local	9,000	9,000	8,900	0	0.0	100	1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	50	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$571.55	$559.63	$541.80	42.4	42.3	42.0	$13.48	$13.23	$12.90
Nondurable Goods	598.65	585.75	575.79	42.7	42.6	42.4	14.02	13.75	13.58
Chemicals	655.61	643.26	630.81	42.6	42.6	43.0	15.39	15.10	14.67

*Revised.

This series includes 5,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1988 from:			
	Mar. 1988	Feb.** 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988 Number	Feb. 1988 Percent	Mar. 1987 Number	Mar. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	116,000	116,500	117,300	-500	-0.4	-1300	-1.1
Employment	108,900	109,000	108,600	-100	-0.1	300	0.3
Unemployment	7,100	7,500	8,600	-400	-5.3	-1500	-17.4
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.4	7.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	126,637	128,014	128,737	-1377	-1.1	-2100	-1.6
Total Employment	113,028	113,490	112,513	-462	-0.4	515	0.5
Total Unemployment	13,609	14,524	16,224	-915	-6.3	-2615	-16.1
Unemployment Rate	10.7	11.3	12.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	101,400	101,300	100,900	100	0.1	500	0.5
Manufacturing	18,900	19,200	18,900	-300	-1.6	0	0.0
Durable Goods	11,100	11,400	11,200	-300	-2.6	-100	-0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,900	1,800	-100	-5.3	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,100	7,300	7,200	-200	-2.7	-100	-1.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,800	7,800	7,700	0	0.0	100	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	82,500	82,100	82,000	400	0.5	500	0.6
Mining	1,300	1,300	1,100	0	0.0	200	18.2
Contract Construction	3,500	3,300	4,000	200	6.1	-500	-12.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,600	7,600	7,700	0	0.0	-100	-1.3
Trade	26,200	26,100	25,700	100	0.4	500	1.9
Wholesale	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	0.0	-100	-1.8
Retail	20,800	20,700	20,200	100	0.5	600	3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	0.0	-100	-2.6
Services	21,200	21,100	19,700	100	0.5	1500	7.6
Health	8,800	8,800	7,300	0	0.0	1500	20.5
Government	18,900	18,900	19,900	0	0.0	-1000	-5.0
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	0.0	100	3.7
State	5,200	5,100	5,000	100	2.0	200	4.0
Local	10,900	11,000	12,200	-100	-0.9	-1300	-10.7
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	100	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$495.33	$497.42	$466.08	41.8	41.8	39.7	$11.85	$11.90	$11.74
Durable Goods	546.56	550.40	507.47	42.6	43.0	40.5	12.83	12.80	12.53
Stone, Clay & Glass	457.45	470.41	478.22	42.2	43.8	43.2	10.84	10.74	11.07
Primary & Fabricated Metals	611.74	625.25	578.35	42.6	43.3	40.7	14.36	14.44	14.21
Nondurable Goods	401.39	397.55	391.17	40.3	39.4	38.2	9.96	10.09	10.24

*Revised.

This series includes 13,700 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1988 from:			
	Mar. 1988	Feb.** 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988		Mar. 1987	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,700	66,600	66,700	100	0.2	0	0.0
Employment	62,700	62,300	61,600	400	0.6	1100	1.8
Unemployment	4,000	4,200	5,000	-200	-4.8	-1000	-20.0
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.4	7.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,813	71,958	71,785	-145	-0.2	28	0.0
Total Employment	65,055	64,919	63,904	136	0.2	1151	1.8
Total Unemployment	6,758	7,039	7,881	-281	-4.0	-1123	-14.2
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.8	11.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	59,200	58,800	57,900	400	0.7	1300	2.2
Manufacturing	13,900	13,800	13,700	100	0.7	200	1.5
Durable Goods	6,700	6,500	6,500	200	3.1	200	3.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,700	1,600	100	5.9	200	12.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,700	2,600	2,600	100	3.8	100	3.8
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,200	2,200	2,300	0	0.0	-100	-4.3
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,300	7,200	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,000	2,100	2,000	-100	-4.8	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	45,300	45,000	44,200	300	0.7	1100	2.5
Mining	600	600	600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	2,400	2,200	2,300	200	9.1	100	4.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	14,200	14,200	14,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wholesale	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	0.0	-100	-3.8
Retail	11,700	11,700	11,600	0	0.0	100	0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	0.0	100	4.5
Services	13,600	13,700	13,000	-100	-0.7	600	4.6
Health	4,100	4,200	4,000	-100	-2.4	100	2.5
Government	10,100	9,900	9,800	200	2.0	300	3.1
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0.0	100	6.3
State	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	8.3	0	0.0
Local	7,100	7,000	6,900	100	1.4	200	2.9
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$519.40	$528.15	$507.87	42.4	42.8	41.8	$12.25	$12.34	$12.15
Durable Goods	458.02	466.07	434.03	41.3	41.8	40.3	11.09	11.15	10.77
Stone, Clay, & Glass	520.67	574.21	513.77	42.4	45.9	41.4	12.28	12.51	12.41
Primary & Fabricated Metals	458.23	482.40	452.67	38.8	40.2	39.5	11.81	12.00	11.46
Nondurable Goods	594.80	601.52	599.06	43.8	44.1	43.6	13.58	13.64	13.74

*Revised.

This series includes 10,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1988 from:			
	Mar. 1988	Feb.** 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988 Number	Feb. 1988 Percent	Mar. 1987 Number	Mar. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,400	66,700	66,500	-300	-0.4	-100	-0.2
Employment	61,700	62,000	61,600	-300	-0.5	100	0.2
Unemployment	4,700	4,700	4,900	0	0.0	-200	-4.1
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.0	7.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	72,067	72,411	71,555	-344	-0.5	512	0.7
Total Employment	63,996	64,607	63,851	-611	-0.9	145	0.2
Total Unemployment	8,071	7,804	7,704	267	3.4	367	4.8
Unemployment Rate	11.2	10.8	10.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	57,600	57,600	56,400	0	0.0	1200	2.1
Manufacturing	7,000	7,000	6,400	0	0.0	600	9.4
Durable Goods	3,100	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3,900	3,900	3,300	0	0.0	600	18.2
Nonmanufacturing	50,600	50,600	50,000	0	0.0	600	1.2
Mining	2,000	2,300	2,200	-300	-13.0	-200	-9.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,900	2,200	2,100	-300	-13.6	-200	-9.5
Contract Construction	1,700	1,500	1,600	200	13.3	100	6.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	0.0	100	3.2
Trade	15,900	15,700	15,300	200	1.3	600	3.9
Wholesale	3,200	3,100	2,900	100	3.2	300	10.3
Retail	12,700	12,600	12,400	100	0.8	300	2.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	0.0	100	3.8
Services	15,600	15,700	15,900	-100	-0.6	-300	-1.9
Health Services	7,100	7,100	7,200	0	0.0	-100	-1.4
Government	9,500	9,500	9,300	0	0.0	200	2.2
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	0.0	200	3.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	600	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb.* 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$473.62	$483.28	$435.92	40.9	41.2	40.4	$11.58	$11.73	$10.79
Durable Goods	443.98	448.26	370.94	41.3	40.9	39.8	10.75	10.96	9.32
Nondurable Goods	498.16	512.12	502.65	40.6	41.4	41.1	12.27	12.37	12.23

*Revised.

This series includes 4,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,300	3,700	600	14.0
Berkeley	24,500	23,000	1,510	6.1
Boone	8,470	7,150	1,320	15.6
Braxton	5,020	4,360	660	13.1
Brooke	10,150	9,540	610	6.0
Cabell*	40,070	37,770	2,310	5.8
Calhoun	2,930	2,420	520	17.7
Clay	2,580	2,170	410	15.8
Doddridge*	2,410	2,230	190	7.7
Fayette	16,050	14,380	1,680	10.4
Gilmer	3,080	2,520	550	18.0
Grant	3,580	3,280	300	8.5
Greenbrier*	14,040	12,200	1,850	13.1
Hampshire	6,300	5,840	460	7.3
Hancock	13,740	13,050	690	5.0
Hardy	4,790	4,580	210	4.4
Harrison*	28,760	25,520	3,230	11.2
Jackson	8,850	7,800	1,050	11.8
Jefferson	16,680	16,160	520	3.1
Kanawha*	92,570	86,300	6,270	6.8
Lewis	6,800	6,120	680	10.0
Lincoln	7,020	6,090	930	13.3
Logan	12,530	11,060	1,460	11.7
McDowell	7,390	5,860	1,530	20.7
Marion	21,350	19,670	1,680	7.9
Marshall*	13,970	12,590	1,370	9.8
Mason	7,960	7,060	900	11.2
Mercer	25,470	23,680	1,790	7.0
Mineral	11,250	10,660	590	5.3
Mingo	9,750	8,720	1,030	10.5
Monongalia*	36,560	34,940	1,620	4.4
Monroe*	4,140	3,800	340	8.2
Morgan	4,730	4,460	270	5.7
Nicholas*	8,720	7,600	1,120	12.8
Ohio*	22,930	21,630	1,300	5.7
Pendleton	3,830	3,680	160	4.1
Pleasants	2,370	2,150	230	9.5
Pocahontas	4,520	4,210	310	6.8
Preston*	11,830	10,930	890	7.5
Putnam*	15,550	14,290	1,260	8.1
Raleigh	28,250	25,080	3,180	11.2
Randolph	10,240	9,220	1,020	10.0
Ritchie	4,860	4,440	430	8.7
Roane	5,440	4,650	790	14.5
Summers	4,230	3,690	540	12.8
Taylor*	5,830	5,120	710	12.1
Tucker	3,490	3,160	330	9.5
Tyler*	4,220	3,910	320	7.5
Upshur	8,080	7,100	990	12.2
Wayne*	14,490	13,250	1,230	8.5
Webster*	2,990	2,510	480	16.1
Wetzel*	8,570	7,680	890	10.4
Wirt	2,480	2,270	210	8.4
Wood*	39,090	36,650	2,440	6.2
Wyoming	7,650	6,540	1,110	14.5

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

March 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	119,957	112,867	7,090	5.9
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	120,903	114,103	6,801	5.6
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	697,400	638,400	59,000	8.5
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	108,100	100,600	7,500	7.0
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	116,000	108,900	7,100	6.1
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	66,700	62,700	4,000	6.0
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,400	61,700	4,700	7.1
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	37,000	32,870	4,130	11.1
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,710	10,110	1,600	13.7
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	48,390	45,880	2,510	5.2
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	12,800	11,590	1,210	9.4
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,180	16,000	2,190	12.0

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
March 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,732	3,827	905	19.1
Berkeley	26,067	23,810	2,257	8.7
Boone	9,377	7,399	1,978	21.1
Braxton	5,497	4,515	982	17.9
Brooke	10,788	9,876	912	8.5
Cabell*	42,561	39,104	3,457	8.1
Calhoun	3,276	2,500	776	23.7
Clay	2,855	2,245	610	21.4
Doddridge*	2,583	2,306	277	10.7
Fayette	17,398	14,887	2,511	14.4
Gilmer	3,440	2,610	830	24.1
Grant	3,850	3,394	456	11.8
Greenbrier*	15,396	12,631	2,765	18.0
Hampshire	6,735	6,045	690	10.2
Hancock	14,544	13,514	1,030	7.1
Hardy	5,057	4,739	318	6.3
Harrison*	31,273	26,427	4,846	15.5
Jackson	9,649	8,081	1,568	16.3
Jefferson	17,508	16,734	774	4.4
Kanawha*	98,753	89,352	9,401	9.5
Lewis	7,358	6,335	1,023	13.9
Lincoln	7,698	6,301	1,397	18.1
Logan	13,648	11,454	2,194	16.1
McDowell	8,362	6,064	2,298	27.5
Marion	22,886	20,368	2,518	11.0
Marshall*	15,098	13,038	2,060	13.6
Mason	8,654	7,313	1,341	15.5
Mercer	27,199	24,513	2,686	9.9
Mineral	10,684	9,992	692	6.5
Mingo	10,573	9,033	1,540	14.6
Monongalia*	38,605	36,180	2,425	6.3
Monroe*	4,442	3,932	510	11.5
Morgan	5,022	4,616	406	8.1
Nicholas*	9,544	7,867	1,677	17.6
Ohio*	24,340	22,394	1,946	8.0
Pendleton	4,041	3,807	234	5.8
Pleasants	2,562	2,224	338	13.2
Pocahontas	4,821	4,360	461	9.6
Preston*	12,657	11,321	1,336	10.6
Putnam*	16,690	14,798	1,892	11.3
Raleigh	30,724	25,964	4,760	15.5
Randolph	11,072	9,545	1,527	13.8
Ritchie	5,231	4,594	637	12.2
Roane	5,992	4,810	1,182	19.7
Summers	4,626	3,816	810	17.5
Taylor*	6,360	5,301	1,059	16.7
Tucker	3,766	3,269	497	13.2
Tyler*	4,519	4,045	474	10.5
Upshur	8,827	7,350	1,477	16.7
Wayne*	15,570	13,723	1,847	11.9
Webster*	3,320	2,599	721	21.7
Wetzel*	9,290	7,956	1,334	14.4
Wirt	2,663	2,352	311	11.7
Wood*	41,607	37,952	3,655	8.8
Wyoming	8,427	6,771	1,656	19.7

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

March 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	119,957	112,867	7,090	5.9
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	120,903	114,103	6,801	5.6
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	748,215	659,950	88,265	11.8
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	115,443	104,150	11,293	9.8
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	126,637	113,028	13,609	10.7
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	71,813	65,055	6,758	9.4
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	72,067	63,996	8,071	11.2
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	40,216	34,034	6,182	15.4
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,864	10,466	2,398	18.6
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	51,262	47,501	3,761	7.3
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,809	12,001	1,808	13.1
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,838	16,563	3,275	16.5

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

March 1988

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	122,042	41,768	33,157	4,196	2,689	25,038	3.7	10.0
Professional, Technical & Managerial	8,774	3,126	1,108	221	124	466	7.9	14.1
Clerical & Sales	21,278	6,939	7,521	1,324	833	4,623	2.8	5.2
Services	10,724	3,414	6,438	723	318	4,779	1.7	4.7
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	411	128	77	10	3	51	5.3	12.8
Processing	2,040	1,009	1,300	157	71	1,254	1.6	6.4
Machine Trades	6,407	2,809	1,061	373	323	493	6.0	7.5
Benchwork	2,918	1,285	989	269	227	763	3.0	4.8
Structural Work	16,628	6,856	1,941	473	336	1,066	8.6	14.5
Miscellaneous	18,552	7,123	12,722	646	454	11,543	1.5	11.0
Transportation	4,989	1,986	710	101	56	374	7.0	19.7
Packaging & Materials Handling	8,261	2,923	11,674	434	311	11,039	0.7	6.7
Other 4/	5,302	2,214	338	111	87	130	15.7	19.9
Entry Total 5/	34,310	9,079	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1987, through March 31, 1988. Program Year 1988 defined as July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

March 1988

State UI Program Activity	March 1988	February 1988	March 1987	Percent Change to March 1988 from: Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Initial Claims 1/	6,796	8,422	6,442	-19.3	5.5
Total Continued Weeks	111,670	106,694	125,357	4.7	-10.9
Total Benefits Paid	$13,316,865	$12,289,255	$15,799,699	8.4	-15.7
Total Weeks Compensated	97,289	90,886	112,049	7.0	-13.2
Average Weekly Payment	$136.88	$135.22	$141.01	1.2	-2.9
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	4.4	4.8	5.3	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$52,378,077	$64,558,272	($2,036,407)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

Department of Employment Security
Charleston West Virginia 25305-0112

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58545-4
9/2/88

Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

June 1988

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT Employment changes in West Virginia were statistically dominated by job losses in government during the May-June interval, with employment declining 9,700 to 657,400. This loss was more illusory than real, involving as it did over 11,000 temporary poll workers who worked in the primary election in May, along with the seasonal loss of student employees at state colleges and universities. Combined, these factors lowered government employment 14,100 over the month. Since the May 10 primary election was held during the employment reference week (the week including the 12th of any month), federal guidelines required that these temporary workers be counted in the May estimates. Employment exceeds its June 1987 level by 5,000 due to job growth in construction and trade.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 10,100, led by the aforementioned decline of 14,100 in government. Manufacturing employment advanced 1,700 as several industries experienced increases. One chemical firm accounted for 300 of the advance as summer employees were added for vacation relief. However, the increase was broadly based as all manufacturing industries except fabricated metals added employees. This 1,700 increase was the best over-the-month performance for manufacturing since 1978. Construction rose 1,400 seasonally while trade expanded 1,400. Mining increased 300 with 200 in oil and gas extraction and 100 in bituminous coal mining. Transportation and public utilities gained 500 with both transportation and electric, gas and sanitary services adding 200. Finance, insurance and real estate posted a modest gain of 200. Services decreased 1,500 due to seasonal declines of 1,600 in educational services and 700 in social services. State government dropped 3,300 as student workers left colleges and universities at the end of the spring semester. Local government, as previously noted, fell 10,900 as the temporary poll workers were dropped from the estimates. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is 3,300 greater than in June 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT The number of unemployed West Virginians dropped 1,800 from May to a mid-June level of 47,500. This figure represents 6.7 percent of the labor force, down .2 percent from May. The current unemployment rate is 1.0 percent less than for June 1987.

Total employment decreased by 9,700. Total unemployment decreased by 1,800.
The unemployment rate decreased from 6.9 percent to 6.7 percent.
Notable industry changes between May and June 1988 were:

Manufacturing	(+1,700)	Hotels	(+ 200)
Oil and Gas Extraction	(+ 200)	Business & Repair Services	(- 200)
Construction	(+1,400)	Amusements	(+ 200)
Transportation	(+ 200)	Health Services	(+ 300)
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	(+ 200)	Educational Services	(- 1,600)
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	(+ 200)	Social Services	(- 700)
General Merchandise Stores	(+ 300)	State Government	(- 3,300)
Food Stores	(+ 300)	Local Government	(-10,900)
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	(+ 200)		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June 1988	May** 1988	June 1987	Net Change to June 1988 from: May 1988	June 1987
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	705.0	716.4	706.7	-11.4	-1.7
Total Employment	657.4	667.1	652.4	-9.7	5.0
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	58.3	58.7	56.9	-0.4	1.4
Total Unemployment	47.5	49.3	54.4	-1.8	-6.9
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.9	7.7	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	736.0	751.9	755.2	-15.9	-19.2
Total Employment	671.0	685.5	677.5	-14.5	-6.5
Total Unemployment	65.0	66.5	77.6	-1.5	-12.6
Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.8	10.3	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	606.4	616.5	603.1	-10.1	3.3
Manufacturing	86.7	85.0	87.1	1.7	-0.4
Durable Goods	48.7	47.7	48.8	1.0	-0.1
Lumber & Furniture	7.4	7.2	7.1	0.2	0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass	8.6	8.4	9.1	0.2	-0.5
Primary Metals	12.7	12.5	13.1	0.2	-0.4
Fabricated Metals	7.3	7.3	7.7	0.0	-0.4
Machinery, except Electrical	6.2	6.0	5.7	0.2	0.5
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.5	2.4	2.6	0.1	-0.1
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.0	3.9	3.5	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	38.0	37.3	38.3	0.7	-0.3
Food	4.2	4.1	4.3	0.1	-0.1
Apparel	3.7	3.6	3.9	0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.7	4.6	4.7	0.1	0.0
Chemicals	18.2	17.9	18.5	0.3	-0.3
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.2	7.1	6.9	0.1	0.3
Nonmanufacturing	519.7	531.5	516.0	-11.8	3.7
Mining	34.0	33.7	35.9	0.3	-1.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	28.9	28.8	30.4	0.1	-1.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.0	3.8	4.4	0.2	-0.4
Contract Construction	26.8	25.4	25.5	1.4	1.3
Building Construction	7.3	7.0	6.9	0.3	0.4
Heavy Construction	7.8	7.0	7.4	0.8	0.4
Special Trade Contractors	11.7	11.4	11.2	0.3	0.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	37.0	36.5	37.0	0.5	0.0
Transportation	16.4	16.2	16.6	0.2	-0.2
Communication	7.9	7.8	7.8	0.1	0.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.7	12.5	12.6	0.2	0.1

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to June 1988 from:	
	June 1988	May** 1988	June 1987	May 1988	June 1987
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	144.1	142.7	139.3	1.4	4.8
Wholesale	30.3	30.1	29.8	0.2	0.5
Retail	113.8	112.6	109.5	1.2	4.3
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.2	5.0	5.2	0.2	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	17.4	17.1	17.3	0.3	0.1
Food Stores	21.8	21.5	20.8	0.3	1.0
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	14.8	14.7	14.5	0.1	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	0.3
Eating & Drinking Places	33.6	33.5	31.4	0.1	2.2
Miscellaneous Retail	10.6	10.4	10.3	0.2	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.5	24.3	24.3	0.2	0.2
Banking	11.1	11.0	10.8	0.1	0.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.1	0.0
Services	124.8	126.3	125.8	-1.5	-1.0
Hotels	8.3	8.1	8.2	0.2	0.1
Personal Services	6.6	6.5	6.7	0.1	-0.1
Business & Repair Services	17.6	17.8	17.9	-0.2	-0.3
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	5.4	5.2	5.6	0.2	-0.2
Health Services	47.4	47.1	47.6	0.3	-0.2
Educational Services	4.3	5.9	4.1	-1.6	0.2
Social Services	7.0	7.7	6.6	-0.7	0.4
Government	128.5	142.6	128.2	-14.1	0.3
Federal	16.4	16.3	15.9	0.1	0.5
Hospitals	2.8	2.9	2.9	-0.1	-0.1
US Postal Service	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.1
All Others	8.3	8.1	7.8	0.2	0.5
State	37.8	41.1	37.2	-3.3	0.6
Hospitals	3.4	3.5	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Education	14.4	17.9	13.5	-3.5	0.9
All Others	20.0	19.7	20.3	0.3	-0.3
Local	74.3	85.2	75.1	-10.9	-0.8
Hospitals	5.8	5.7	5.9	0.1	-0.1
Education	48.5	48.7	48.2	-0.2	0.3
All Others	20.0	30.8	21.0	-10.8	-1.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.3	0.5	0.1	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987
Total Manufacturing	$440.90	$446.08	$428.09	40.9	41.0	40.5	$10.78	$10.88	$10.57
Durable Goods	452.88	458.08	437.06	40.8	40.9	41.0	11.10	11.20	10.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	434.56	431.88	434.83	40.2	40.4	40.6	10.81	10.69	10.71
Primary Metals Industries	602.69	614.00	545.07	43.8	44.3	41.8	13.76	13.86	13.04
Fabricated Metals Products	476.38	464.13	440.88	36.9	37.4	40.3	12.91	12.41	10.94
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	442.09	447.54	430.25	39.9	39.5	39.4	11.08	11.33	10.92
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	462.26	476.10	479.97	42.1	41.8	41.7	10.98	11.39	11.51
Chemicals & Allied Products	649.50	651.02	631.92	43.3	43.0	42.9	15.00	15.14	14.73
Bituminous Coal Mining	744.12	674.31	745.47	42.4	39.9	45.4	17.55	16.90	16.42
Contract Construction	567.46	533.38	494.46	41.3	38.4	36.9	13.74	13.89	13.40

*Revised.

This series includes 64,800 manufacturing, 23,800 bituminous coal mining, and 22,300 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The West Virginia economic indicators were mixed in June with about half positive and half negative over the month. Manufacturing average hours and wages were down very slightly, but total production worker hours improved. In the coal industry wages and hours rose but production declined, although the latter improved when seasonally adjusted. Electric power sales increased as air conditioners worked overtime to cope with record heat.

The unemployment indicators were also indecisive; claims increased, but the insured unemployment rate fell. On a seasonally adjusted basis insured unemployment rose slightly while total unemployment remained steady. Auto sales rose 13 percent over the month.

Compared to a year ago, a majority of the indicators shows improvement, particularly the unemployment rates and the items related to manufacturing. Auto sales for the first six months of 1988 are now slightly ahead of the same period a year ago, for the first time in quite a while.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The elimination from the employment estimates of 11,000 temporary election workers, which caused a large if economically insignificant drop in employment statewide, had the same effect among the counties, only five of which saw employment increase between May and June. The unemployment picture was much brighter, with unemployment down over the month in 36 counties, up in 11 and unchanged in the remaining eight. The unemployment rate declined in 33 counties but, oddly, the number of counties with double-digit rates rose from 11 to 12. McDowell County once again had the state's highest unemployment rate, at 18.4 percent of the labor force. Jefferson County, which shared with Pendleton County the honor of the lowest rate in May, was undisputed winner in June with a remarkable 2.3 percent. Unemployment at double-digit levels continues in southwestern West Virginia (Boone, Logan, Lincoln, McDowell, Mingo, and Wyoming) and in the central part of the state (Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer, and Webster).

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	40.9	41.0	40.5
Seasonally Adjusted	40.8	41.0	40.4
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,653	2,617	2,602
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$440.90	$446.08	$428.09
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	42.4	39.9	45.4
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$744.12	$674.31	$745.47
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	10,880	11,474	11,388
Seasonally Adjusted	10,787	10,571	11,291
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,065	1,005	1,000
Seasonally Adjusted	1,083	1,055	1,017
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	8,597	7,579	8,458
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	639	596	690
Seasonally Adjusted	857	778	925
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,387	1,294	1,372
Seasonally Adjusted	2,160	1,918	2,136
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	2.7	3.0	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	3.4	3.3	3.9
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	7.1	7.1	8.1

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	118.0	117.5	113.5
1967 Base	353.5	352.0	340.1
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	107.9	107.5	105.5
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	263.3	257.1	281.1
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	1.9	2.0	2.2
Seasonally Adjusted	2.1	2.1	2.4

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: In economic terms, the decline of 300 in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Charleston MSA amounted to a real increase of 700 during June 1988. Some 1,000 temporary election workers, who were included in local government in May and were removed in June, were discounted from this analysis. The most noteworthy increase occurred in services (+500). Contract construction and retail trade each recorded a gain of 200, while manufacturing was unchanged. The year-ago June 1987 comparison indicates no change in nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Gains in trade (+500) and transportation and public utilities (+200) were offset by losses in manufacturing (-400) and mining (-300).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment in the MSA declined slightly (-100) during June 1988. The unemployment rate also fell to 5.8 percent. The year-ago comparison reveals a large decline of 1,100 unemployed. The MSA unemployment rate fell from 6.8 percent to 5.8 percent over the year.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment remained unchanged during June 1988 in the Huntington Metropolitan Statistical Area. However, but for the eliminations from the local government estimates of the 500 temporary election workers from the May primary, an increase of 500 would have occurred.

The most notable gain for the month occurred in contract construction, up 300 for May. The year-ago comparison shows a 700 increase in nonagricultural wage and salary employment, with the largest gain in retail trade (+400). The increase in health services (+1,200) and the decline in local government (-1,100) reflected the reclassification of a local hospital.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment declined by 100 during June 1988, remaining at 4.8 percent. Comparison with June 1987 indicates total unemployment has fallen 1,500 over the year to 5,600, with a corresponding drop in the unemployment rate from 6.0 to 4.8 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment showed a real increase of 500 during June 1988. The decline of 300 in local government reflected only the removal from the estimates of temporary election workers included in May. Gains in manufacturing (+600) were most notable, particularly in chemicals (+300). Nonmanufacturing remained relatively unchanged. The year-ago June 1987 comparison reveals a solid gain of 900 jobs. Most encouraging is the increase of 600 in manufacturing.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment was unchanged during June 1988 in the Parkersburg MSA. The area unemployment rate also remained at 4.5 percent. Over the year, total unemployment declined 900, as the unemployment rate fell from 5.7 percent to 4.5 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: The decrease of 500 in nonagricultural wage and salary employment in June amounted to only 200 in real terms. The 300 decline in local government reflected only the elimination of May's temporary election workers, and was not used in the analysis. The largest decrease occurred in state government (-300), while services fell by 200. Manufacturing, construction, and trade each gained 100. The year-ago (June 1987) comparison reveals an increase of 700. Retail trade advanced by 300 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined by 200 during June. The MSA unemployment rate also declined to 5.1 percent. Over the year, unemployment fell by 500, along with a corresponding decrease in the unemployment rate from 5.9 percent to 5.1 percent.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June 1988	May** 1988	June 1987	Change to June 1988 from: May 1988 Number	May 1988 Percent	June 1987 Number	June 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	110,500	111,000	110,600	-500	-0.5	-100	-0.1
Employment	104,100	104,500	103,200	-400	-0.4	900	0.9
Unemployment	6,400	6,500	7,500	-100	-1.5	-1100	-14.7
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.9	6.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	115,170	116,329	118,003	-1159	-1.0	-2833	-2.4
Total Employment	106,401	107,547	107,300	-1146	-1.1	-899	-0.8
Total Unemployment	8,769	8,782	10,703	-13	-0.1	-1934	-18.1
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.5	9.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	107,300	107,600	107,300	-300	-0.3	0	0.0
Manufacturing	10,800	10,800	11,200	0	0.0	-400	-3.6
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	0.0	-200	-11.8
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,500	0	0.0	-200	-2.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	7,900	7,900	8,100	0	0.0	-200	-2.5
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	96,500	96,800	96,100	-300	-0.3	400	0.4
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,300	0	0.0	-300	-13.0
Contract Construction	4,500	4,300	4,400	200	4.7	100	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,500	8,500	8,300	0	0.0	200	2.4
Trade	28,500	28,300	28,000	200	0.7	500	1.8
Wholesale	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	0.0	100	1.4
Retail	21,200	21,000	20,800	200	1.0	400	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	6,100	0	0.0	-100	-1.6
Services	25,500	25,000	25,600	500	2.0	-100	-0.4
Health	9,800	9,700	9,800	100	1.0	0	0.0
Government	21,500	22,700	21,400	-1200	-5.3	100	0.5
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	10,200	10,400	10,200	-200	-1.9	0	0.0
Local	9,500	10,500	9,400	-1000	-9.5	100	1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	Average Weekly Hours June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	Average Hourly Earnings June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987
Total Manufacturing	$578.83	$586.09	$557.34	43.1	44.3	42.0	$13.43	$13.23	$13.27
Nondurable Goods	608.74	616.07	589.24	43.7	45.1	42.3	13.93	13.66	13.93
Chemicals	680.89	686.87	645.36	43.9	45.7	43.4	15.51	15.03	14.87

*Revised.

This series includes 5,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1988 from:			
	June 1988	May** 1988	June 1987	May 1988 Number	May 1988 Percent	June 1987 Number	June 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	118,500	118,600	118,600	-100	-0.1	-100	-0.1
Employment	112,900	113,000	111,400	-100	-0.1	1500	1.3
Unemployment	5,600	5,700	7,100	-100	-1.8	-1500	-21.1
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.8	6.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	125,145	126,049	128,150	-904	-0.7	-3005	-2.3
Total Employment	115,217	116,106	114,763	-889	-0.8	454	0.4
Total Unemployment	9,928	9,943	13,387	-15	-0.2	-3459	-25.8
Unemployment Rate	7.9	7.9	10.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	104,100	104,100	103,400	0	0.0	700	0.7
Manufacturing	19,300	19,100	19,300	200	1.0	0	0.0
Durable Goods	11,400	11,200	11,300	200	1.8	100	0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,200	7,100	7,200	100	1.4	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	4.5	100	4.5
Nondurable Goods	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	0.0	-100	-1.3
Nonmanufacturing	84,800	85,000	84,100	-200	-0.2	700	0.8
Mining	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	100	7.7
Contract Construction	4,700	4,400	4,500	300	6.8	200	4.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,700	7,700	8,000	0	0.0	-300	-3.8
Trade	27,000	26,800	26,600	200	0.7	400	1.5
Wholesale	5,400	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	21,600	21,400	21,200	200	0.9	400	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,900	3,800	4,000	100	2.6	-100	-2.5
Services	21,800	21,600	20,500	200	0.9	1300	6.3
Health	8,800	8,800	7,600	0	0.0	1200	15.8
Government	18,300	19,300	19,200	-1000	-5.2	-900	-4.7
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	4,600	5,100	4,400	-500	-9.8	200	4.5
Local	10,900	11,400	12,000	-500	-4.4	-1100	-9.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987
Total Manufacturing	$503.45	$496.90	$473.17	41.3	41.1	39.3	$12.19	$12.09	$12.04
Durable Goods	555.52	554.55	531.42	41.8	42.3	41.1	13.29	13.11	12.93
Stone, Clay & Glass	492.06	501.52	469.14	41.7	44.5	43.6	11.80	11.27	10.76
Primary & Fabricated Metals	653.11	631.34	616.50	42.3	42.4	41.1	15.44	14.89	15.00
Nondurable Goods	405.02	393.12	371.35	40.3	39.0	36.3	10.05	10.08	10.23

*Revised.

This series includes 13,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1988 from:			
	June 1988	May** 1988	June 1987	May 1988 Number	May 1988 Percent	June 1987 Number	June 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,100	67,700	67,600	400	0.6	500	0.7
Employment	65,000	64,600	63,700	400	0.6	1300	2.0
Unemployment	3,000	3,000	3,900	0	0.0	-900	-23.1
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.5	5.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,461	70,897	72,592	564	0.8	-1131	-1.6
Total Employment	66,701	66,320	66,309	381	0.6	392	0.6
Total Unemployment	4,760	4,577	6,283	183	4.0	-1523	-24.2
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.5	8.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	60,800	60,600	59,900	200	0.3	900	1.5
Manufacturing	14,500	13,900	13,900	600	4.3	600	4.3
Durable Goods	6,900	6,600	6,400	300	4.5	500	7.8
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,900	1,800	1,600	100	5.6	300	18.8
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,700	2,600	2,500	100	3.8	200	8.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,300	2,200	2,300	100	4.5	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,600	7,300	7,500	300	4.1	100	1.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,500	5,200	5,400	300	5.8	100	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	46,200	46,700	46,000	-400	-0.9	300	0.7
Mining	600	600	600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	3.3	100	3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	100	4.8
Trade	14,600	14,700	14,600	-100	-0.7	0	0.0
Wholesale	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	12,000	12,100	12,000	-100	-0.8	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	13,500	13,600	13,600	-100	-0.7	-100	-0.7
Health	4,200	4,100	4,200	100	2.4	0	0.0
Government	10,000	10,300	9,800	-300	-2.9	200	2.0
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0.0	100	6.3
State	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	0.0	100	9.1
Local	7,100	7,400	7,100	-300	-4.1	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987
Total Manufacturing	$529.42	$538.05	$532.16	41.2	42.2	43.3	$12.85	$12.75	$12.29
Durable Goods	481.07	447.28	483.78	39.4	39.9	44.1	12.21	11.21	10.97
Stone, Clay, & Glass	611.18	525.77	551.98	43.5	45.6	43.6	14.05	11.53	12.66
Primary & Fabricated Metals	444.28	423.73	537.28	38.3	37.3	46.0	11.60	11.36	11.68
Nondurable Goods	586.28	648.45	590.09	43.3	45.0	42.3	13.54	14.41	13.95

*Revised.

This series includes 10,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1988 from:			
	June 1988	May** 1988	June 1987	May 1988 Number	May 1988 Percent	June 1987 Number	June 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,100	67,800	67,300	-700	-1.0	-200	-0.3
Employment	63,600	64,200	63,300	-600	-0.9	300	0.5
Unemployment	3,500	3,700	4,000	-200	-5.4	-500	-12.5
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.4	5.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	70,599	71,387	72,551	-788	-1.1	-1952	-2.7
Total Employment	65,242	65,826	65,885	-584	-0.9	-643	-1.0
Total Unemployment	5,357	5,561	6,666	-204	-3.7	-1309	-19.6
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.8	9.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	59,100	59,600	58,400	-500	-0.8	700	1.2
Manufacturing	7,200	7,100	7,100	100	1.4	100	1.4
Durable Goods	3,200	3,100	3,100	100	3.2	100	3.2
Nondurable Goods	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	51,900	52,500	51,300	-600	-1.1	600	1.2
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	5.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	2,200	2,100	2,100	100	4.8	100	4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	0.0	100	3.1
Trade	16,200	16,100	15,900	100	0.6	300	1.9
Wholesale	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	13,000	12,900	12,700	100	0.8	300	2.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	15,600	15,800	15,600	-200	-1.3	0	0.0
Health Services	7,100	7,200	7,100	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Government	9,800	10,400	9,700	-600	-5.8	100	1.0
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,800	2,100	1,900	-300	-14.3	-100	-5.3
Local	7,300	7,600	7,100	-300	-3.9	200	2.8
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May* 1988	June 1987
Total Manufacturing	$509.65	$498.72	$503.84	42.4	42.3	41.4	$12.02	$11.79	$12.17
Durable Goods	468.54	470.20	459.61	41.5	41.5	41.0	11.29	11.33	11.21
Nondurable Goods	545.18	522.88	538.76	43.2	43.0	41.7	12.62	12.16	12.92

*Revised.

This series includes 4,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

June 1988

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	140,604	40,951	41,451	4,600	3,072	30,125	3.4	8.9
Professional, Technical & Managerial	10,338	3,188	1,512	263	168	601	6.8	12.1
Clerical & Sales	25,067	7,010	9,932	1,650	1,180	5,897	2.5	4.2
Services	12,523	3,369	8,778	775	449	6,439	1.4	4.3
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	493	132	192	36	9	117	2.6	3.7
Processing	2,226	883	1,628	132	62	1,532	1.4	6.7
Machine Trades	7,099	2,424	1,298	317	282	640	5.5	7.6
Benchwork	3,348	1,225	1,531	466	261	1,031	2.2	2.6
Structural Work	18,851	6,248	2,712	351	206	1,511	7.0	17.8
Miscellaneous	20,948	6,823	13,868	610	455	12,357	1.5	11.2
Transportation	5,707	1,932	945	93	53	481	6.0	20.8
Packaging & Materials Handling	9,283	2,717	12,504	392	286	11,710	0.7	6.9
Other 4/	5,958	2,174	419	125	116	166	14.2	17.4
Entry Total 5/	39,711	9,289	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988. Program Year 1988 defined as July 1, 1987 through June 30, 1988.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

June 1988

State UI Program Activity	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change to June 1988 from: May 1988	June 1987
Total Initial Claims 1/	6,101	5,694	5,900	7.1	3.4
Total Continued Weeks	73,156	71,690	83,901	2.0	-12.8
Total Benefits Paid	$8,875,413	$8,825,523	$10,707,544	0.6	-17.1
Total Weeks Compensated	63,859	62,778	75,123	1.7	-15.0
Average Weekly Payment	$138.98	$140.58	$142.53	-1.1	-2.5
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	2.7	3.0	3.1	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$105,346,277	$111,210,742	$40,110,649	-5.3	162.6

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	3,990	3,540	450	11.4
Berkeley	24,770	23,760	1,010	4.1
Boone	8,550	7,360	1,190	13.9
Braxton	4,860	4,460	410	8.4
Brooke	10,530	9,880	650	6.2
Cabell*	41,250	39,250	2,000	4.8
Calhoun	2,870	2,560	310	10.7
Clay	2,610	2,300	310	12.0
Doddridge*	2,380	2,240	140	6.0
Fayette	16,100	14,760	1,330	8.3
Gilmer	2,950	2,510	440	15.0
Grant	3,620	3,370	250	7.0
Greenbrier*	14,050	13,280	760	5.4
Hampshire	6,710	6,330	370	5.6
Hancock	14,210	13,520	680	4.8
Hardy	5,030	4,840	190	3.8
Harrison*	28,210	25,630	2,580	9.2
Jackson	8,660	7,940	720	8.3
Jefferson	17,260	16,860	400	2.3
Kanawha*	94,580	89,300	5,280	5.6
Lewis	6,980	6,520	450	6.5
Lincoln	6,950	6,230	720	10.4
Logan	12,680	11,260	1,420	11.2
McDowell	7,310	5,970	1,340	18.4
Marion	21,350	19,840	1,520	7.1
Marshall*	14,210	13,010	1,200	8.4
Mason	8,090	7,380	720	8.9
Mercer	25,240	23,770	1,480	5.9
Mineral	11,550	10,970	590	5.1
Mingo	9,970	8,830	1,130	11.4
Monongalia*	36,560	35,260	1,290	3.5
Monroe*	4,320	4,130	190	4.3
Morgan	4,910	4,650	260	5.2
Nicholas*	8,690	7,840	840	9.7
Ohio*	23,420	22,350	1,070	4.6
Pendleton	4,000	3,870	130	3.3
Pleasants	2,420	2,240	190	7.7
Pocahontas	4,080	3,750	320	7.9
Preston*	11,710	11,030	670	5.7
Putnam*	15,920	14,790	1,130	7.1
Raleigh	28,520	25,860	2,660	9.3
Randolph	10,400	9,580	820	7.9
Ritchie	4,810	4,500	310	6.4
Roane	5,290	4,760	530	9.9
Summers	4,440	4,140	310	6.9
Taylor*	5,590	5,140	450	8.0
Tucker	3,600	3,240	360	10.0
Tyler*	4,410	4,130	270	6.2
Upshur	7,610	6,960	650	8.5
Wayne*	14,790	13,770	1,020	6.9
Webster*	3,020	2,590	430	14.2
Wetzel*	8,750	8,130	620	7.1
Wirt	2,530	2,400	130	5.2
Wood*	39,970	38,090	1,880	4.7
Wyoming	7,730	6,760	970	12.5

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

June 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	123,028	116,209	6,819	5.5
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	121,472	115,018	6,455	5.3
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	705,000	657,400	47,500	6.7
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	110,500	104,100	6,400	5.8
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	118,500	112,900	5,600	4.8
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	68,100	65,000	3,000	4.5
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	67,100	63,600	3,500	5.1
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	36,180	33,010	3,170	8.8
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,700	10,430	1,270	10.9
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	48,260	46,300	1,970	4.1
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,150	12,260	890	6.8
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,370	17,420	950	5.2

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
June 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,240	3,618	622	14.7
Berkeley	25,676	24,288	1,388	5.4
Boone	9,156	7,526	1,630	17.8
Braxton	5,113	4,554	559	10.9
Brooke	10,995	10,101	894	8.1
Cabell*	42,856	40,119	2,737	6.4
Calhoun	3,036	2,617	419	13.8
Clay	2,775	2,348	427	15.4
Doddridge*	2,480	2,286	194	7.8
Fayette	16,915	15,091	1,824	10.8
Gilmer	3,170	2,563	607	19.1
Grant	3,788	3,443	345	9.1
Greenbrier*	14,622	13,577	1,045	7.1
Hampshire	6,984	6,472	512	7.3
Hancock	14,759	13,822	937	6.3
Hardy	5,207	4,948	259	5.0
Harrison*	29,735	26,199	3,536	11.9
Jackson	9,096	8,116	980	10.8
Jefferson	17,785	17,239	546	3.1
Kanawha*	98,508	91,284	7,224	7.3
Lewis	7,290	6,668	622	8.5
Lincoln	7,358	6,367	991	13.5
Logan	13,453	11,513	1,940	14.4
McDowell	7,941	6,104	1,837	23.1
Marion	22,354	20,278	2,076	9.3
Marshall*	14,945	13,302	1,643	11.0
Mason	8,523	7,539	984	11.5
Mercer	26,318	24,296	2,022	7.7
Mineral	10,889	10,188	701	6.4
Mingo	10,580	9,030	1,550	14.7
Monongalia*	37,817	36,047	1,770	4.7
Monroe*	4,483	4,226	257	5.7
Morgan	5,109	4,757	352	6.9
Nicholas*	9,170	8,015	1,155	12.6
Ohio*	24,308	22,847	1,461	6.0
Pendleton	4,133	3,952	181	4.4
Pleasants	2,542	2,287	255	10.0
Pocahontas	4,276	3,836	440	10.3
Preston*	12,200	11,278	922	7.6
Putnam*	16,662	15,117	1,545	9.3
Raleigh	30,077	26,438	3,639	12.1
Randolph	10,914	9,794	1,120	10.3
Ritchie	5,021	4,602	419	8.3
Roane	5,587	4,868	719	12.9
Summers	4,649	4,230	419	9.0
Taylor*	5,864	5,255	609	10.4
Tucker	3,807	3,313	494	13.0
Tyler*	4,598	4,225	373	8.1
Upshur	8,002	7,113	889	11.1
Wayne*	15,470	14,080	1,390	9.0
Webster*	3,235	2,648	587	18.1
Wetzel*	9,155	8,309	846	9.2
Wirt	2,636	2,455	181	6.9
Wood*	41,504	38,938	2,566	6.2
Wyoming	8,235	6,914	1,321	16.0

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

June 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	123,028	116,209	6,819	5.5
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	121,472	115,018	6,455	5.6
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	736,000	671,039	64,961	8.8
CHARLESTON (Kenawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	115,170	106,401	8,769	7.6
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	125,145	115,217	9,928	7.9
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	71,461	66,701	4,760	6.7
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	70,599	65,242	5,357	7.6
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	38,079	33,740	4,339	11.4
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,405	10,663	1,742	14.0
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	50,017	47,325	2,692	5.4
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,753	12,534	1,219	8.9
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,105	17,803	1,302	6.8

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

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Charleston West Virginia 25305-0112

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